VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 0787456

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ISHITA KISHORE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27 Aug 2022

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre DELHI
RAJINDER NAGAR

Asha
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use	कार्यालय के प्रयोग हेतु For Official Use
परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2217)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. उदाहरणों के साथ, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की सांस्कृतिक परंपराएं क्षेत्रीय संगीत में किस प्रकार प्रतिबिंबित होती हैं। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
With examples, discuss how the cultural traditions from various regions of India get reflected in regional music. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India rich and diverse cultural traditions are most evident in the regional music of its ~~its~~ motherland

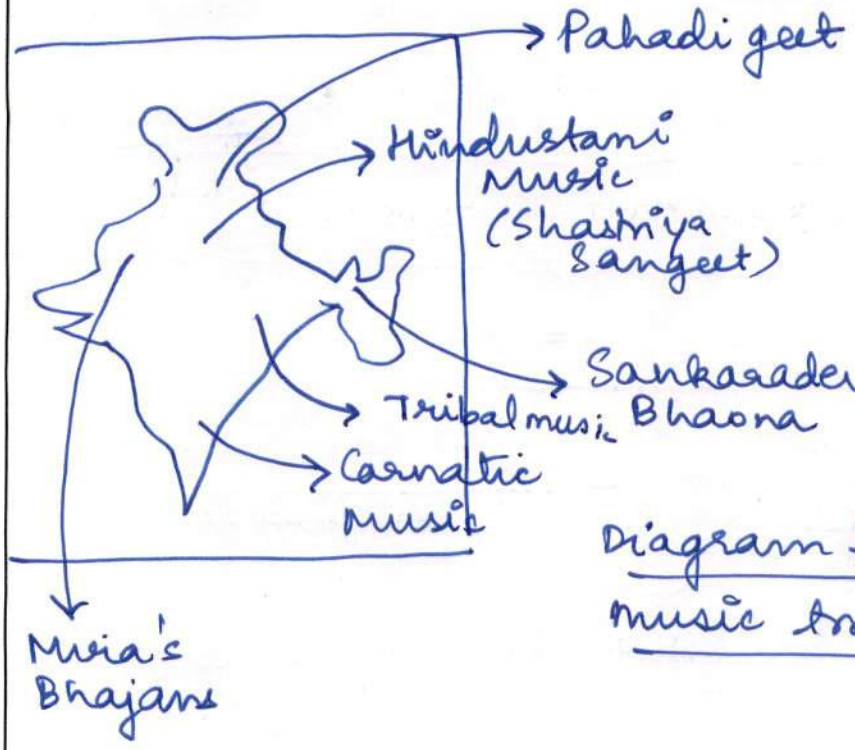
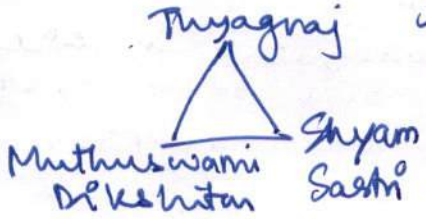


Diagram for regional music traditions

Reflection of cultural traditions

i- Carnatic Triratna who reflected their religious and cultural aspects of society



ii- Persian influence on Hindustani music and its system of 'Gharanas'

iii- Bhakti Movement's spirit of ending caste differences
Eg Mirabai's Bhajans for devotion to Krishna

iv- Tribal music of Eastern India which exhibits their daily activities & oneness w/ nature
Eg at Sacred Groves

v- Pahadi Geet in the Himalayan states reflect their way of life
Eg Chamoli district, Uttarakhand

The recent proposal for museum for carnatic music reflects their importance to break free from colonial mindset (Panch Pran). They must be protected with
→ Introduction in school cocurriculum
→ Encouraging tracing our roots w/ NCC, NSS, NYKS in youth programs Eg Kamani auditorium
→ Sponsoring

www.visionias.in

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. श्रमिक वर्ग के आंदोलन के उद्भव पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत के स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में उसके योगदान की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the emergence of the working class movement, discuss its contribution towards India's freedom struggle. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India's freedom struggle involved various sections of society whose sacrifices ensured our tryst with destiny' in 1947.

Emergence of working class in this movement :-

-i- Hitherto excluded by the Moderates, it was with emergence of Gandhiji that they were involved fully
Eg Non Cooperation Movement 1920

-ii- All India Trade Union League (AITUC) cemented their rightful place, created a unified approach
Eg strikes, hartaals

-iii- With disappearance of handicrafts due to loss of patronage, the

working class faced huge exploitation in agriculture and industry which ignited them to respond

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Contribution :-

-i- United under the leaders and ensured a mass struggle in NCM 1920 & CDM 1930

Eg LL Rai was President of AITUC

ii- Approach of unity & cooperation as Gandhiji aimed to bridge the class divide

Eg Ahmedabad Mill Strike 1918

iii- Non Cooperation with oppressive economic activities of British companies reduced their economic strength

Limitations
- → Internal division
  Eg Industrial Disputes Act
- → Split
  Eg AITUC split due to communists
- → Easily curbed by British

Yet their contribution remains unparalleled in securing independence as they formed the base of the struggle. We give our 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' to them.

3. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि गांधीवादी राजनीति एक प्रकार से तिलक की राजनीति का ही विस्तार थी? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that Gandhian politics was, in a sense, a continuation of Tilak's politics? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian freedom struggle saw the different approaches of various leaders with the common agenda of 'Swaraj'

Gandhian politics as a continuation to Tilak :-

i- Accepting religion in public sphere
Gandhiji: including Khilafat issue
Tilak: including festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi

ii- Swaraj ~~was constituted~~ is the birthright of every citizen was held by both

iii- Inclusion of Masses
Tilak : Home Rule League
Gandhi: Mass struggle

iv- Gandhiji assumed President's role as All India Home Rule League f

included it in INC's fold reflecting 'continuation'.

However Gandhian politics had stark differences from Tilak :-

-i- On issue of communal harmony Tilak was against including Khilafat issue

ii - Tilak in 1916 focussed on 'Swaraj within the British Raj' but Gandhi held 'Cooperation with a Satanic regime is impossible'

iii - Tilak was against British reforming Indian society eg Sati
Gandhi embraced British concessions

As towering leaders of Indian freedom struggle, their contribution has been monumental in 'Swaraj for the masses' & are relevant even for a 'New India @ 75'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. ऐसा कहा जाता है कि मानव प्रेरित तापन के कारण विश्व के महासागर अपनी 'मेमोरी' खो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस परिघटना के परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is said that the world's oceans are losing their 'memory' due to human-induced warming. Comment. Also, discuss the consequences of the phenomenon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Anthropogenic warming of the globe is creating 'ripple effects' in our oceans as they struggle with the altered climate.

Loss of memory :-

- i- The oceanic currents are weakening interms of their direction and speed.
  Eg Atlantic Meridional Oceanic currents (AMOC)

- ii- Reduction in upwelling in
  Eg Peruvian coast
  Increase in upwelling in Indian Ocean Eg loss of corals

- iii- Due to rise in sea surface temperature, the waves

are intensified. CONSEQUENCES :-

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- i- Rise in Compound Extream Events

Eg Marine heat wave + cyclonic conditions

= Supercyclone Amphan in Bay of Bengal

- ii- loss of fishing grounds

Eg At the confluence of Kuroshio & Oyashio currents in Japan due to weakening.

- iii- Rise in the Lysocline of the oceans is killing biodiversity

Eg corals

To prevent irreversible damage there is a need for

Short term measures
- Reduce plastic pollution
- Reduce emissions by marine industry

Long term measures
- Adhere to COP26 targets
- Global collaboration

This can prevent oceanic hazard from becoming disaster & achieve SDG 13 - Climate action

5. मृदा संशोधन क्या है? इससे संबद्ध लाभों और चिंताओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is soil amendment? Evaluate the benefits and concerns associated with it. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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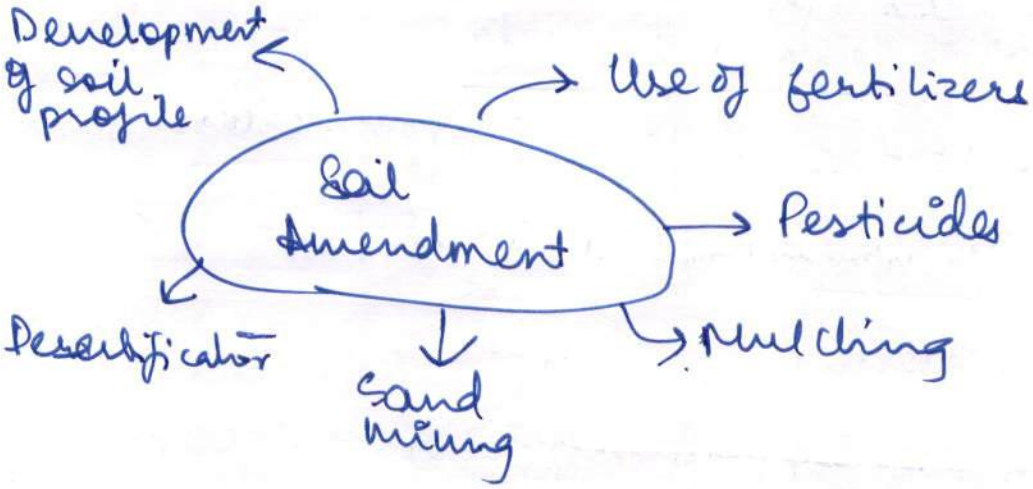
Soil Amendment is the process of natural and anthropogenic changes in the soil profiles.



Benefits

i- Economic : align soil characteristics with the needs of economy
Eg fertilizer use for HYV seed in Punjab

ii- Environmental : Ensures soil health with 'High Analysis' fertilizers like MOP, DAP, Urea.

iii- Fast track soil profile development

Eg use of legumnous plants

Concerns

i- land degradation and desertification

Eg 22% area in India under stress

ii- Rising population increase pressure (Malthusian problem)

iii - Alter the natural ecosystem

Eg biodiversity affected (microorganisms, bacteria)

iv- Soil Salinization Eg Haryana Usar soil

Soil amendment must be done at a pace that can be tackled by nature as per FAO.

Subhash Palekar's ZBNF approach can help sustainable use of soil

- → Bijamrit
- → Jivamrit
- → Whagpsa
- → Achadana

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि अगले दशक में हाइब्रिड विद्युत संयंत्रों की संख्या में तीव्र वृद्धि हो सकती है। ऐसे विद्युत संयंत्रों से प्राप्त होने वाले लाभों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

It has been suggested that the next decade may see a boom in hybrid power plants. Stating the advantages that such power plants offer, discuss the associated challenges. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As a growing economy, India is expecting a rise in power demand. Hybrid power plants can address this boom.

Advantages of these plants :-

-i- Improve the Plant Load Factor of powerplants
Eg Low efficiency of thermal plants

ii- Optimum mix of fossil fuels & renewable energy
Eg: Thermal - Solar Plants

iii- Address varying demands
Eg Thermal in summer & hydro powerplants can store energy for winters heating

-iv- Make the best of both and ensure survival of GENCOMS & DISCOMS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Challenges

-i- Poor health of powerplants in India
Eg low results of UDAY Scheme

ii- Power backdown instructions lead to losses

iii- lack of a well developed carbon market

iv- Huge cost in a welfare state of other developmental priorities
Eg 22% poor as per Tendulkar committee

Yet This can enable India to fulfil its promises of Panch Amrit

→ Net zero by 2070
→ 500GW from Non Fossil Fuel
→ 50% energy from renewable
→ Reduce by 40% emission intensity of GDP

and enable India to become a Vishwaguru in climate movement.

7. वैन एलन रेडिएशन बेल्ट्स क्या हैं? इनके निर्माण का वर्णन करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इनके अध्ययन पर अधिकाधिक ध्यान क्यों दिया जा रहा है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are Van Allen Radiation Belts? Explaining their formation, discuss why there has been a growing focus on their study. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Van Allen Radiation Belts are fast gaining attention in scientific circles

Growing focus due to

i- Short term impact of radiation on global affairs

ii- Scientific progress hinges upon it

iii Spirit of 'Anusandhan' requires resolving areas we have less knowledge in

iv- Long term consequences

v- Understanding Earth's evolution and history.

Thus India must also ramp up efforts for research u/

→ KIRAN scheme : inclusive of women

→ ASPIRE

→ Atal Innovation Mission
→ Scientific Express
] to enlighten students

Scientific inquiry is part of fundamental duties (Art 51A)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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8. चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित कर दिया जाना चाहिए? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए) 10

Discuss whether marital rape should be criminalised in India. (Answer in 150 words)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Marital rape is the act of sexual offence due to non consensual advances within the realm of a marriage.

Case for its criminalisation

-i- Right to bodily autonomy under Art 21 of Indian constitution
Eg Puttaswamy case

-ii- 'Rape is Rape' and must not be taken lightly even if by husband

-iii- Propels the continued subjugation of women ~~fr~~ in public sphere
Eg low health indicators

-iv- Distress calls received by NCW in lockdown reflect the widespread

violence

-v- Necessary for wholesale empowerment of women

Eg Mckinsey holds they do 75% care work

Yet there are concerns

-i- Solicitor General held it can destabilize the institution of marriage

-ii- Can be tackled under other sections of IPC (domestic violence)

iii- Difficult to investigate genuine cases

-iv- Rise of frivolous & fake cases

Yet for any modern democracy to prosper, (like US, UK), marital rape's criminalization has been imperative. To ensure 'Panch Pran' (Gender equality) it is necessary → Improve investigation

→ High penalty for fake cases

Constitute committee to examine need

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. केयर इकोनॉमी (देखभाल अर्थव्यवस्था) क्या है? इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और भारत में इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What is care economy? Highlight the challenges associated with it and mention the steps taken to address them in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Care economy is the background work within a household for provision of everyday services. Women constitute 75% of the care work burden (Mckinsey)

'The economies are run on the backs of women'

Challenges

-i- Perpetuates low female inclusion in public sphere
Eg Abysmal LFPR at 22%

-ii- Patriarchal discrimination against girl child
Eg Highlighted by ASER in COVID survey

-iii- Lack of status due to non inclusion in GDP

-iv- Ignored in policymaking

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Steps taken to address these

-i- Elevation of status of women as 'Head of Family' in govt schemes
Eg ~~UJALA~~ Ujwala scheme

-ii- Enhance awareness for girl child to go to School & leave care work
Eg Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

-iii- Increase in marriageable Age of women to 21 (proposal) can enhance education & skills

-iv- Health schemes can empower them

-v- Niti Aayog's report on gig economy recommends inclusion of women as platform workers

-vi- MTPR Act

Indian efforts have been significant but still need to go a long way for a gender equal society & $5 trillion economy

10. महामारी के बाद भारत "लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता)" की चुनौती से जूझ रहा है। इसके निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और आगे की राह का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Post-pandemic India is staring at the challenge of "learning poverty". Analyse its implications and discuss a way ahead. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

The post pandemic India is experiencing a deep learning crisis due to back to back lockdowns.

Reasons
- Disruption in health
- Lockdown on movement
- Halt on Skill Dev Schemes
- Children out of school

Implications

-i- Rural-Urban Divide
ASER points out that only 30% children had access to online education in COVID period

-ii- Digital Divide : as hybrid modes of learning emerge, those w/o internet or mobile left behind
eg Udemy, Coursera

iii- 'A nation's classrooms determine its future': But empty classes reflect erosion of scientific inquiry in youth

iv- Productive engagement of youth is impacted

Skills | Clubs (NCC, NSS, NYKS) | Sports

v- Shadow Pandemic: mental health crisis

Way Ahead

i- Fast track implementation of Bharat Net to bridge digital divide

ii- Implement Common Service Centre at Panchayat level for equitable access to resources

iii- Leverage private sector
Eg Maruti Apprenticeship program

iv- Mental health Eg Manodarpan app

The pandemic is a watershed moment in human history & must be adequately addressed for 'Anusandhan' & 'Progress'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. दक्षिण भारत में भित्ति परंपराओं के विकास पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनकी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं का सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Bring out the evolution of mural traditions in South India. Also, elaborate on their significant characteristics. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

Mural traditions of India, and South India in particular, represent the rich, cultural, multidimensional history of India and also depict the way of life.

Its Evolution

-i- Paleolithic phase : almost absent from this region but few annuals show simple stick figures :-

-ii- Mesolithic phase : Murals now are elaborate and we see the use of red and green Eg Hunting scenes

-iii- Neolithic phase : Paintings and wall murals are now intricate. The size becomes smaller and we see more details and more colours. They

even extend to the ceilings and reflect continuity.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Prominent Examples

- Ajanta caves Maharashtra
- 10th century painting of Pallava King & his wife.
- Lepakshi wall murals
- Warli Art, Maharashtra
- Padmanabhapuram Palace, Kerala

Characteristics

-i- Use of natural colours

Eg Chalcedony. Geruu, Hematite

-ii- Long lasting as they have survived centuries

Eg Oldest paintings of Ajanta reflect similarities w/ Northern Bhimbetka

-iii- Paintings & murals made on top of one another on same surface

-iv- Rich with borders which are prominent (Lepakshi)

-v- Source of cultural heritage & pride
Eg Padmanabhapuram appreciated by colonial rulers

-vi- Accompanied by other art forms
Eg Natraj found in Ravanphadi caves

Initiatives for recognition & protection
- → UNESCO World Heritage Sites
- → Archaeological Survey of India #AdoptAHeritage
- → Fundamental Duty (Art 51A)

Preserving our rich murals (especially of South India) can help accomplish PM's 'Panch Pran' of 'Overcoming colonial mindset'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए। Candidates must not write on this margin

12. 19 वीं शताब्दी में ब्रिटिश साम्राज्यवाद का विरोध करने वाला भारतीय राष्ट्रवाद औपनिवेशिक आधुनिकता का ही एक परिणाम था। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Indian nationalism that confronted British imperialism in the 19th century was a product of colonial modernity. Do you agree? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Emerging nationalism of the 19th century can be regarded as 'Indian Renaissance' movement in our history. It was pioneered by Raja Ram Mohan Roy among others.

It is held that it was a product of colonial modernity as :-

-i- Western educated elites were leading Indian Nationalism.

Eg ~~Dadabhai~~ Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Dadabhai Naoroji

-ii- Imported values of Western minded

Eg liberty, equality (French Revolution)

-iii- Learning from colonial masters & their history

Eg No representation without Taxation in Indian Council Act was learnt from American history

-iv- Disconnect with the masses who were considered as 'subjects'

-v- Faith in British Sense of Justice

Eg This influenced moderates like GK Gokhale, MG Ranade

-vi- No demand for democracy in India as they agreed w/ colonial rulers

Eg Barbarians need despotic rulers

However, 19th century was MORE than just this as :-

-i- Amending social ills for an inclusive Nationalism

Eg Sati, female infanticide, Widow Remarriage (DK Karve)

-ii- Demand for indianisation of services

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Eg Brahmo Samaj

-iii- Pride in India's role as a spiritual leader which led to 'Swadeshi'
Eg Aurobindo

-iv- Demand for constitutional rights culminated with Indian Councils Act 1861, 1892.

However the 19th century initiatives were

↳ limited in base & sporadic

↳ Communal (Dharma Sabha, Deoband, Shuddhi movement)

↳ led by elites

Yet their role was monumental as held by GK Gokhale
'The mistakes of 19th century leaders will pave the way of the struggle'.
This was seen in 20th century movements

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में पर्यावरणवाद कई संगठित आंदोलनों के रूप में सामने आया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Environmentalism surfaced in the form of many organised movements in post independence India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Environmentalism in India has been a movement to preserve the unique Indigenous way of life and our civilisational values of 'oneness with the nature'.

Organised Movements

-i- Chipko Andolan 1970s led by Gandhian leader Sunderlal Bahuguna who brought statutory changes with his community's 'embrace' of trees

Eg Environment Impact Assessment made compulsory

ii- Narmada Bachao Andolan 1980s led by activist Medha Patkar to preserve nature & displacement of inhabitants

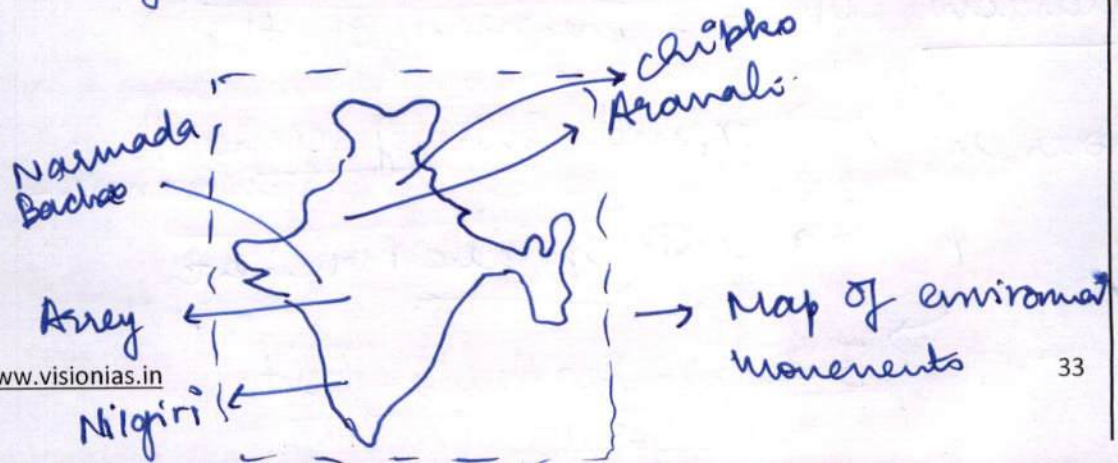
organised the victims & got concessions

-iii- Save Nilgiri Movement in light of deforestation (Shola Forests are like overhead tanks) led to formation of committees

Eg Madhav Gadgil, Kasturirangan

iv- Save Arrey Forests in Mumbai 2019 was led by urban conscious youth who feared metro lines would encroach upon their green patches

-v- Save Aravalli Hills is another example where urban expansion (Gurugram) onwards led to the organised movement



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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However these have also been limited as

-i- Lack of sustained and united efforts

-ii- They are reactive in nature & spring after project announcement

Eg Against Silverline project in Kerala

-iii- Lack of a charter of demand.

-iv- Emerging threat of environmental extremism with social media

Yet Environmentalism reflects our culture and was reflected in India's tall 'Panchamrit' commitments at Glasgow COP26. The need of the hour is → Expand Centre of Science & Environment

→ Unite sporadic Movements

→ Industry - Academia - Govt collaboration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि आर्थिक साधनों के माध्यम से ब्रिटेन को पराजित करने के लिए नेपोलियन द्वारा अपनाई गयी महाद्वीपीय नाकाबंदी एक गलत रणनीति थी? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that continental blockade was an ill-conceived strategy by Napoleon to conquer Britain through economic means? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The continental blockade of Napoleon in the second decade of 19th century reflected his imperialist ambition

Strategy was :-

-i- Leverage on the ongoing spirit of 'Laissez Faire' after Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations and end British monopoly.

-ii- Ignite the businesses in the continent to also pursue the colonies

-iii- led to Changes in British Policies

Eg End of monopoly of East India company (except trade in tea & with China) with the Charter Act 1813.

-iv- 'Beggar thy enemy' strategy by imposing a continental blockade on Britain.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As an ill conceived strategy :-

-i- It led to 'reaction' of all other European nations who united to oust Napoleon

ii- British economic strength was underestimated by Napoleon

Eg 'The Sun never sets on the British Empire'

iii- Crown jewel of Britain - India :-

Now a wholesale colonization was pursued with ending of Company monopoly in Charter Act 1833

⇒ This gave STRATEGIC advantage to Britain beyond economy

-iv- Ended up uniting his enemies

Eg Concert of Europe led to the 'Congress of Vienna' and emergence of 'Balance of Power'

Shortcomings of Napoleon
- → limited imaginative capacity
- → Ignored the strength of British colonies
- → Underestimated economic powerhouse of Britain
- → myopic with neighbours

Yet Napoleon's continental policy ushered in an era of 'Free Trade' and put forth a significant challenge to British economic might.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. आर्कटिक पैराडॉक्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में खनिज और ऊर्जा संसाधनों के स्थानिक वितरण पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What do you understand by the Arctic Paradox? Highlight the spatial distribution of mineral and energy resources in the Arctic region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The Arctic is fast emerging as a pasture for geopolitical competition. According to IPCC it is expected to be ice free by 2050.

The Arctic Paradox :-

-i- As a Global Common : it is both a ground for cooperation as well as resources competition
Eg Opening of new sea routes

-ii- Economic Might in its potential yet a reflection of irreversible climate change.

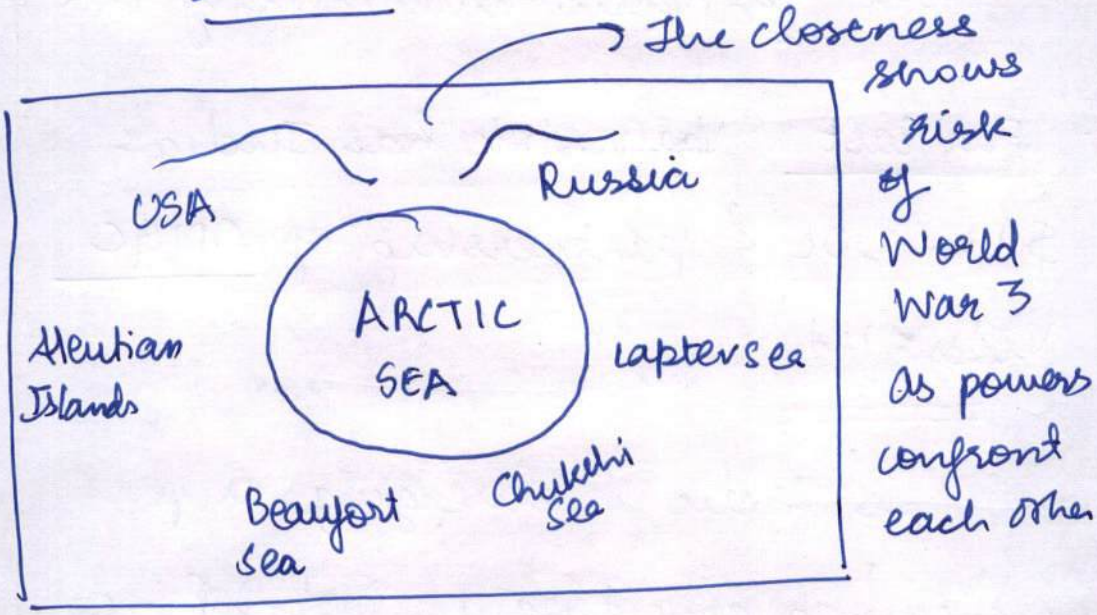
-iii- Connectivity b/w Europe, Asia & Americas will reduce yet the distance is visible in negotiations

Eg Competitive rivalry for sea routes (Polar SILK Route)

-iv- Access to various resources yet emergence of multiple dormant viruses as the sea ice melts

-v- Economic Gains but rise in militarisation of the region

Eg Russia's nuclear powered sea ice breakers



Mineral & Energy resources :-

-i. Oil, gas and energy resources from the middle of the region

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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-ii- Marine Resources as the ice exposes the sea bed in the surrounding region. Eg Polymetallic Nodules

iii- Russia's Siberian Shelf : ample energy to augment Russia's oil resources

iv- Kamchatka Peninsula : Presence of Coal Eg Recent investment by Tata

v- Far East : Vladivostok has India's $1bn LOC & partnership of ONGC Videsh Ltd.

As Arctic is emerging as a new area w/o any treaty, Nobel Prize Winner Eleanor Ostroms 'Governing the Commons' can be referred to. India must secure its rightful place via its 'Arctic diplomacy' & research stations Himadri & Bharati

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. क्रायोस्फीयर (हिमांक-मंडल) में होने वाले परिवर्तनों में पारितंत्र और उसके लोगों पर विनाशकारी प्रभाव डालने की प्रवृत्ति होती है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस जोखिम से निपटने के उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Cryosphere changes have a tendency to bring about a devastating impact on the ecosystem and its people. Discuss. Also, enlist measures to tackle this threat. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cryospheric changes can have far reaching impact on our ecosystem and livelihood.

Impact

-i- Emergency of dormant diseases and viruses as they escaped into our atmosphere

Eg Melting of permafrost due to global warming

ii- Impact on biodiversity : As per IPBES : over one million species are under the threat of extinction. This can be attributed to cryospheric changes at a very fast pace

-iii- Impact on livelihood of people as it can trigger:

- long term changes in our way of life
- short term disruptions
- alteration of microclimate

-iv- Efforts to tame climate change can go for a toss due to sudden and rapid cryospheric changes

Eg NDCs at Glasgow

Measures to tackle this threat

-i- General measures include fast tracking our efforts to accomplish Paris target (2°C) and Glasgow commitments

-ii- Specific measures include limiting encroachment on natural resources and mindless expansion

Eg According to Global Footprint Network

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Earth Overshoot Day has advanced to July

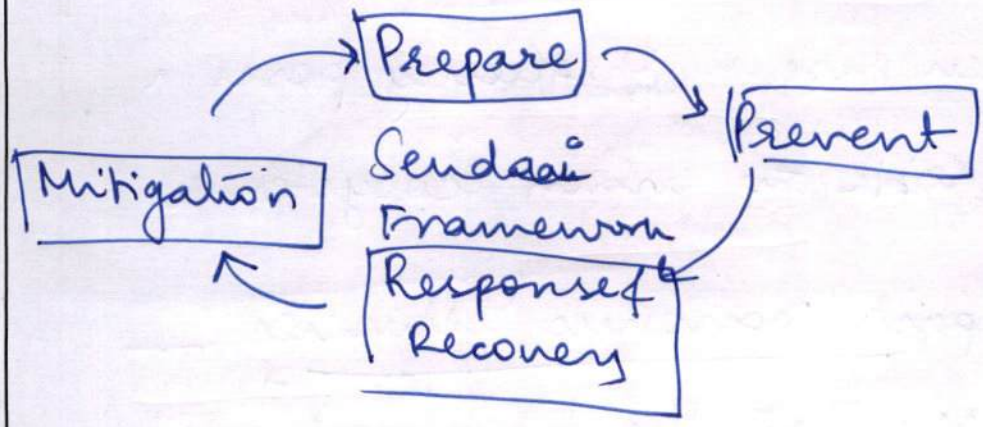
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii- Structural Measures: Strengthen climate institutions with inclusivity
Eg As held in Talanoa dialogue of UNFCCC

iv- Functional measures: Augment research Eg IPCC Reports

-v- Carbon Neutrality goals must be adopted by all nations
Eg India's Net Zero by 2070

-vi- Mitigation efforts. Eg CDRI



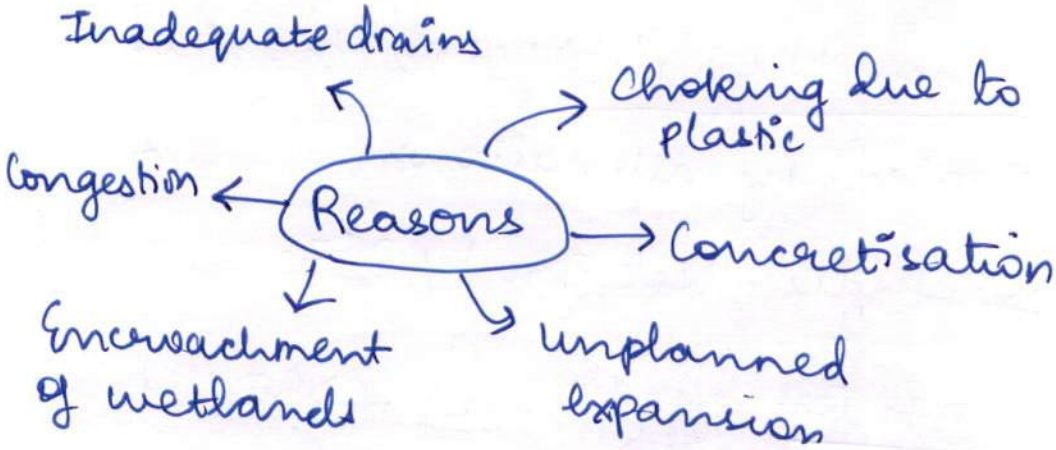
This can ensure a sustainable future, slowdown cryogenic changes & achieve SDG13: Climate Action

17. शहरी बाढ़ की बारंबार होने वाली घटनाएं भारत में शहरी पारितंत्र के लिए एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न करती हैं। महत्वपूर्ण अवसंरचनाओं पर पड़ने वाले इसके प्रभाव पर विशेष बल देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The frequent instances of urban flooding pose a severe risk to the urban ecosystem in India. Discuss with special emphasis on its impact on the critical infrastructure. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban Flooding is a hazard of emerging relevance as the drainage systems are overwhelmed and unable to accomodate the flow of water



Their rise in frequency poses a severe risk to urban ecosystem as

i- Impacts economic activities

Eg Mumbai, the financial capital comes to a halt with Monsoon rains every year.

ii- Impacts urban informal economy

Eg 90% workers are in informal sector and lose their incomes

iii- Residents face threat of epidemic outbreak

Eg water borne diseases like diarrhea & viruses like COVID

iv- Infrastructural damage with electricity grids failing, roads cracking

Eg Chennai Floods

v- Urban expansion is mindless & unplanned Eg Gurugram logging

Impact on critical infrastructure:

i- Congestion on roads (Bangalore). As held by Minister of Highway "America has roads not because it is rich. But its is Rich BECAUSE of its roads" showing importance of roads

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ii- Electricity grids are severely impacted

iii- Underground metro tunnels face water logging leading to discontinuation of services
Eg Delhi Metro

iv. Underpass & tunnels become non functional
Eg Gurugram

As monsoons become sporadic, urban spaces necessarily have to account for risks of flooding & subsequent loss of of critical infrastructure to achieve SDG 11: Sustainable cities

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. रेत न केवल आर्थिक विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, बल्कि यह अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण पारितंत्र सेवाएं भी प्रदान करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में संधारणीय रेत खनन के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Sand is not only critical for economic development but also provides crucial ecosystem services. Elaborate. In this context, discuss the importance of sustainable sand mining in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sand has paramount significance as a natural resource for economic growth as well as ecosystem

Criticality of Sand

I Economic Growth

-i- Crucial input for industrial activities
Eg Cement industry

-ii- Raw Material for manufacturing and refining of metallic ores
Eg Bauxite

-iii- Create strong foundation of urban infrastructure
Eg concrete in buildings

II Ecosystem Services

-i- River beds enable the flow of rivers equitably across regions

Eg Aviral Dhara, Nirmal Dhara of Ganga dependent on its banks

-ii- Soil Profile of alluvial land is build with layers of sand

Eg Terai alluvial region which fosters agricultural activities

-iii- Desert Sands determine its ecosystem & biodiversity

Eg Cactus plants, Bamboo

Recently, Madhya Pradesh government legalised sand mining to address the menace of illegal sand mafias. This can foster better use of resources of govt.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Importance of sustainable sand mining

i- Short term : Continuous availability of sand for economic & ecosystem needs

ii- Long term : Achieve goals of LULUCF under UNCCD

iii- Control land degradation and desertification.

iv- Address the menace of sand mafia Eg. Greater Noida mining

v- Achieve climate goals (SDG 13)

As a developing country, India has a unique responsibility to ensure sustainable growth & achieve 'Panch Pran' of being a developed country by 2047.

Measures
- Safety of District Collectors to be ensured
- Commission in states for sand Monitoring
- Empower locals w/ ICE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

19. भारत में शहरी क्षेत्रों के अनियंत्रित और असंतुलित विकास की चुनौती शहरी नियोजन और क्षमता में सुधारों को आवश्यक बनाती है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The challenge of unbridled and unbalanced growth of urban spaces in India necessitates reforms in urban planning and capacity. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Unbridled & Unbalanced growth in Indian urban spaces reflects the conundrum :-

'Growth without inclusivity is meaningless
Inclusivity without growth is unsustainable'

The challenges are :-

-i- Mindless expansion of urban spaces has led to

→ Ecosystem : encroachment of wetlands
Eg Mumbai

→ Urban flooding Eg Chennai

-ii- Concretisation has created unique challenges
Eg. Urban heat island effect

-iii- Impacts biodiversity
Eg Disappearance of sparrows

-iv- Lack of inclusion creating dichotomous cities of rich & poor
Eg Dharavi slums

-v- Hotbeds of diseases
Eg Pandemic spread began from congested urban areas.

-vi- Sprawling informal sector which is vulnerable & dispensible w/ no social security
Eg migrants reverse migration in COVID

Measures & Reforms are imperative for

I Urban Planning

-i- Architectural knowledge must be leveraged
Eg Greater Noida has no red lights
Chandigarh on lines of Harappan Civilisation

-ii- Inclusive infrastructure
Eg BRT lanes in Delhi were a disaster
Need for → cycle lanes
→ footpath
→ street vendor counters

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii- Drainage system
→ Avoid plastic clogging
→ Regular desiltation
in light of concentrated rainfalls

-iv- Public transport must be strengthened
Eg Germany made public transport free & saw less traffic jams

II Capacity

-i- Reduce encroachment of wetlands
-ii- Use of 'Bioswales' model of growth to ensure absorption of excess water
-iii- Sponge cities as seen in China which tackle rainwater

With 30% urban population contributing to 70% GDP, urban areas require an overhaul with Blue Green infrastructure (Mihir Shah Committee) for a 'New India @ 75' (Niti Ayog)

20. भारत में नारीवादी आंदोलनों में ऐतिहासिक रूप से समावेशिता का अभाव रहा है, जो प्राय: एक सीमित पाश्चात्य उच्च-वर्ग के मानस के भीतर विकसित होती रही है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Feminist movements in India have historically lacked inclusivity, often growing within a limited Western upper-class psyche. Critically discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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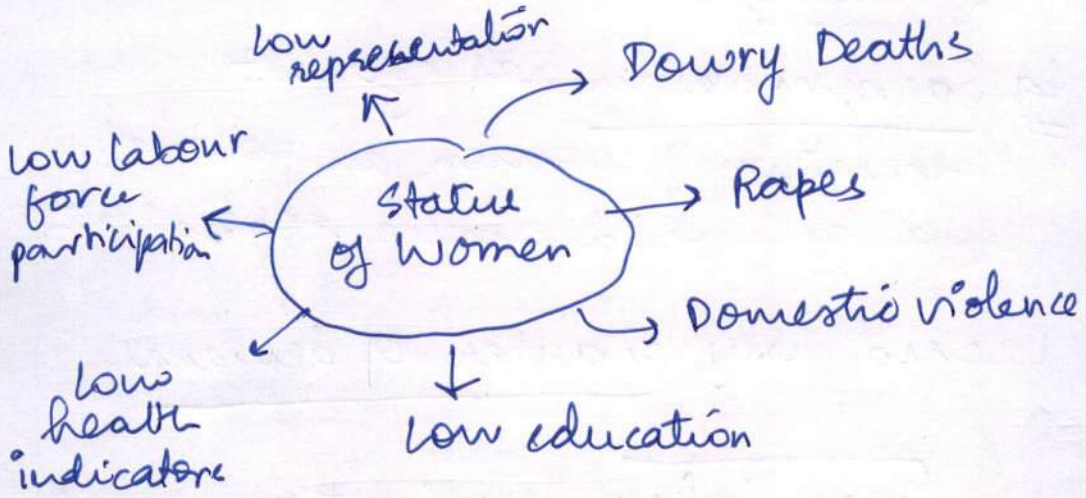
Feminist Movements in India grew since 1970s after the UN Decade of Women pushed for a report. 'Towards Equality' revealed glaring state of women in India.

While women had the Right to vote, there was



Lacked inclusivity as :-

-i- Reactive in Nature

Eg The 'Forum Against Rape' was established only after Mathura

rape case tragedy.

-ii- led by elites and intellectuals

Eg Prof. Upendra Baxi's articles in newspapers

-iii- Women are not a homogenous group as held by bell hooks

Eg Tribal women, lower caste, poor women. were excluded

-iv- Western psyche : The Right to Vote was considered sufficient as per the First wave of feminism.

Eg Sarojini Naidu was against reservation of women as political equality would ensure representation

-v- Lacked any charter of demands

Even today, feminist movements are limited as

-i- CAG highlighted more than 50% Nirbhaya Fund not utilized

-ii- Reactive bureaucracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg Hyderabad rape case

iii- Role of Caste : Kathua rape case shows ~~glaring~~ grim view

iv- Bilkis Bano's convicts released led to a controversy but no united front

v- Lack of constitutional status for National commission of women

Present Status

- Marital rape issue
- NFHS V : 57% women are anaemic
- Presence in pink collar jobs
- 14% MPs are women only
- LFPR is lower at 23%
- Low GER in higher education

Yet the feminist movement kickstarted a revolution for the dawn of an era of equality. As per BR Ambedkar 'The progress of a country can be judged by the status of its women'

To fulfil 'Panch Pran' of gender equality we need feminists to make

- Social → Enhance Schemes
- Political → Reservation
- Financial demand → ↑ budget

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 787456

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ISHITA KISHORE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

27 AUG 22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre

DELHI
OLD RAJINDER NAGAR

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Chl

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2218)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारतीय संविधान की सातवीं अनुसूची पर पुनर्विचार करने का समय आ गया है? उपयुक्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Do you agree with the view that time has come to revisit the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution? Discuss with suitable arguments. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 7th schedule is the federal axis of the constitution that envisages three lists for smooth governance

- List I
  - Central list
  - More items and More important items
  - Desires uniformity
- List II
  - State list
  - Desires diversity
  - Eg: law & order, agriculture
- List III
  - Concurrent list
  - Under jurisdiction of both Centre & State
  - Eg Uniformity desirable but not necessary
  - Eg Education

Need to revisit 7th Schedule

-i- Criticism as 'Quasi Federal' by KC Wheare. due to central bias

-ii- Democratic decentralisation is half ~~hooks~~ baked

eg 2nd ARC recommends Principle of Subsidiarity. But Centre refuses to devolve to states who in turn dont devolve to local bodies

-iii- Emerging nature of crises requires on ground effort (↑ role of States)

Eg Health is state subject → Problem in COVID crisis with central management

Disaster Management required more autonomy. (Cyclone Amphan)

-iv- Some Areas require rise in role of centre

Eg. National Minimum Wage
· Law & Order (without borders Eg Digital)

-v- Agriculture sector is stagnated but confusion → Concurrent list : markets
→ State list : agriculture

(need clarity)

Way forward → Set up Committee for revisiting
→ Refer recommendations of Law Commission, 2nd ARC, NCRWC

This can foster a federal balance as held in SR Bommai case

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

2. न्याय वितरण के लिए ऑनलाइन विवाद समाधान (ODR) तंत्र के लाभों को रेखांकित करते हुए, भारत में इसके प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Highlighting the advantages of online dispute resolution (ODR) mechanism for justice delivery, discuss the challenges associated with its effective implementation in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Online Dispute Resolution is a wide area that encompasses

Legal resolution of disputes (IPC, CrPC etc) + Alternate dispute resolution Eg Mediation + Amicable resolution via Standards, Protocols Eg AI, Big Data

Advantages ~~of~~ for justice delivery

-i- Timely redressal of complaints
Eg Use of ChatBots for categories of issues (Zomato)

ii- Ensure pendency of cases is not mounted
Eg Over 4 crore pendencies in lower judiciary

iii- Useful for the widespread growth

'in e-commerce and social media marketing

Eg e-Daakhil portal for consumer complaints

- Level playing field

Eg Samadhaan portal for MSME

Challenges

-i- Role of EI & EQ in decision making cannot be replaced by AI algorithms

-ii- Not useful for complex cases

Eg Competition dispute against Amazon

-iii- May not flag serious concerns to law agencies

Eg child pornography, honeytrapping, spread of extremism

EU's Digital Rights set the path along with Christchurch call. India must embrace ODR by addressing challenges for safe, secure & democratic 'digi India'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. शक्तियों के संवैधानिक विभाजन के बावजूद, केंद्र-राज्य विवाद भारतीय लोकतंत्र की एक चिरस्थायी विशेषता रहे हैं। उदाहरण सहित चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the constitutional division of powers, Centre-state disputes have been a perennial feature of Indian democracy. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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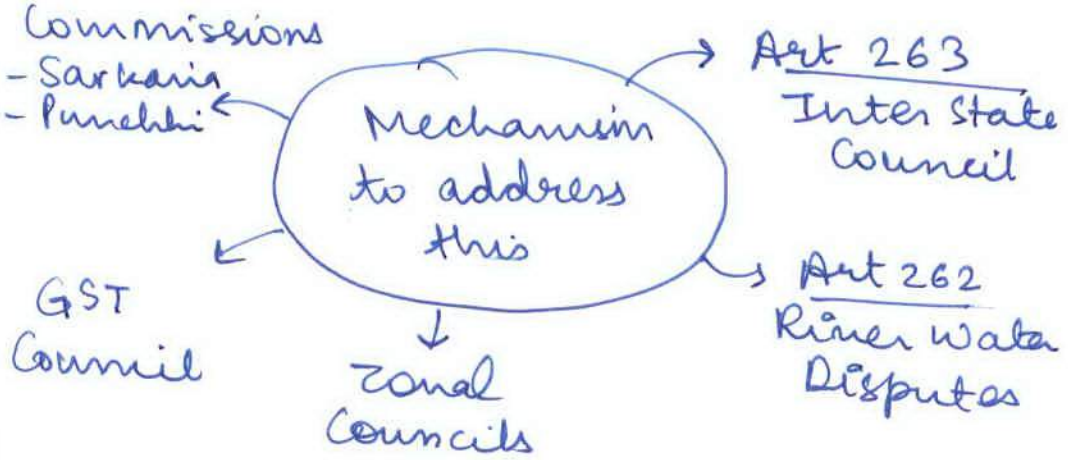
The Federal Nature of India is exhibited by Article 1: 'India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States'. Disputes b/w these units is common.



Constitutional division of power b/w 7th Schedule has not contained this as:

-i- Political competition b/w Union and regional parties
eg West Bengal's lack of cooperation in Teesta negotiations

-ii- Topography creates disputes of river sharing Eg Godavari
But Centre does not take stand

-iii- Fight for 'Special Category Status' for financial benefits
Eg Bihar in Finance Commission

-iv- Federal encroachment
Eg: GST decisions require 3/4 majority & Centre holds 2/3 votes

Eg: Creation of CBI, NIA
↓
Challenged by Chhatisgarh

-v- Security decisions
Eg Enhancing BSF area in Punjab

-vi- Internationalization of domestic issues due to diaspora
Eg Tamil Elam demand in Sri Lanka

Niti Aayog's Cooperative federalism can ensure 'Healthy States Progressive India' for 'India @75'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि लॉबिंग के लिए एक ढांचे को अंगीकृत करना भारत में सहभागी शासन और कारोबार सुगमता को सुदृढ़ करेगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that adopting a framework for lobbying will strengthen participative governance and ease of doing business in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Lobbying has been an informal mechanism for influencing policy making favourably.

Need for adopting a framework

-i- Formalise the channels of communication for participation in systematic way

Eg GOI consulted milk cooperatives before RCEP deal

ii- Prevent resentment from snowballing

Eg Protests against 3 farm bills

iii- Deepen connect b/w law makers and the sections of society

This will address trust deficit

-iv- Ease of including experts in

parliamentary committees & panels
Eg Nandan Nilekani for Digital Payments

However it can also create

Challenges :-

i- Crony capitalism can emerge
Eg Vohra Committee shows nexus b/w politicians & businesse

ii- Further strengthen role of muscle power & money in Indian politics

iii- Does not address the trend of delegated legislation & low discussion of Bills (PRS)

iv- Backdoor negotiations may keep public in the dark

Lobbying is necessary for inclusivity of sectors of socioeconomic polity but the welfare approach can't be sidelined. This can help us celebrate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. सरकारी अनुप्रयोगों के लिए सरकार द्वारा प्रोपराइटरी (निजी स्वामित्व और नियंत्रण वाली) प्रौद्योगिकी के बजाय ओपन स्रोत प्रौद्योगिकी को प्रोत्साहित करने के बावजूद, फ्री एंड ओपन सोर्स सॉफ़्टवेयर (FOSS) और डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्मों की वास्तविक क्षमता का दोहन नहीं हो पाया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the government encouraging open source instead of proprietary technology for government applications, the true potential of Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) and digital platforms remains unrealized. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Free and Open Source software is imperative to ensure democratic access in the Digital Age.

FOSS in government applications
- → COWIN App
- → Aarogya Setu
- → UMANG App
- → ONDC
- → Digi Locker

Yet the potential remains unrealized as

-i- Presence of large commercial players

Eg Amazon buying out smaller apps

-ii- Reluctance of private sector for FOSS.
Eg Apple's iOS

-iii- e-commerce has spread far & wide but entry of MSMEs a hurdle
Eg As per PwC, 80% startups fail to scale up due to lack of deep pockets

-iv- Digital Apartheid is becoming a reality due to digital divide

-v- Real time updates and inter agency coordination is limited due to monopoly of few players
Eg SAP

Need of the hour
- Promote ONDC to end oligopoly
- Fast track Digital India
- Bharat Net
- Common Service Centre.

This can help achieve our dream of '$5 trillion knowledge economy' with a digital democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा-वाल्व के रूप में, गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) प्रमुख साधन हो सकते हैं जिनके माध्यम से समुदाय अपनी चिंताओं को व्यक्त करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
As a social safety-valve, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) can be the principal vehicles through which communities voice their concerns. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are informal agents of society that provide propulsion for the formal democratic system.

As a social safety valve :-

-i- They augment the educational goal of govt.
Eg Over 9000 teacher vacancies complemented by Teach For India.

ii- Backbone during crisis
Eg Role of Akshaypatra in food distribution

iii- Gender equality goal of 'Panch Pran'
Eg Goonj distributing sanitary napkins

-iv- Democratic reforms

Eg PILs by PUCL, ADR

-v- Prevent minority resentment from snowballing

-vi- Bridge the class divide b/w communities.

Eg Bhartiya Kisaan Morcha

However they can also present challenges

-i- Seperatism can be fuelled

-ii- Promote hatred & distrust

Eg Amnesty International controversy

-iii- Illegitimate funding from foreign sources

Eg FCRA Amendment in this regard

-iv- May not be democratic internally & put forth sectional interests

Yet NGOs are a sine qua non for a healthy democracy as they ensure

'Sarve Bhavantu Sukhin. Sarve Santu Nirmaya' → All are healthy & happy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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7. अपने रोगी केंद्रित दृष्टिकोण के लिए सराहे जाने के बावजूद, मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल अधिनियम, 2017 का कार्यान्वयन सुस्त है और विभिन्न मुद्दों से घिरा हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite being lauded for its patient centric approach, the implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, remains sluggish and mired with various issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per NFHS V survey, 14% of Indian population suffers from mental health concerns.

Patient Centric Approach of Mental Health Care Act 2017 :-

-i- Decriminalizes the act of suicide and recommends a constructive approach for rehabilitation

-ii- Patient Safety Charter
Eg Confidentiality

iii- Customized approach & not 'One Size Fits All'

Yet implementation remains sluggish.

Mental health emerged as a shadow pandemic in aftermath of COVID-19.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Issues

- i- lack of emphasis on behavioural changes in society to destigmatize mental health concerns
- ii- Unique challenge in Youth due to social media requires specific approach.
  Eg Lancet highlights over 50% of online youth experiences anxiety & 'fear of missing out'
- iii- Infrastructural Gap : low presence of psychiatrists & psychologists
- iv- Needs augmentation from AYUSH
  Eg Ashwagandha for anxiety
- v- Awareness campaigns required by leveraging youth organisation
  Eg NCC, NSS, NYKS

Mental Health is a defining challenge & must be sensitively tackled by → society → government → doctors

8. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना तैयार करने का समय आ गया है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Do you agree with the view that time has come to formulate an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme at the national level? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian unemployment stands at over 6% according to PLFS.

Further 90% jobs are in the informal sector.

This fosters need for Urban Employment Scheme:

-i- Low social security in gig economy
Eg Reverse migration in COVID 19

-ii- Exploitative practices in informal sector
Eg Blinkit 10 minute delivery

-iii- Women LFPR is abysmally low at 23%. (and lower for urban women)

iv - By 2050, half of India's population will be in urban areas (World Bank) → Need for welfare policies

v - Augment MGNREGA of rural economy by assuring min. standard of living in urban areas.

Yet challenges exist:

i - Burden on public exchequer

ii - Low level of skill development (less than 5%)

iii - Inefficiency of MGNREGA creates lessons

Need → Connect b/w industry & government
eg Maruti apprenticeship

Need → Industrial Revolution 4.0 requires skilling

Need → Take off of manufacturing sector.

India needs to promote labour intensive industries like FPI. Urban employment guarantee can have limited benefits

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में भारत की सामरिक आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए एक क्षेत्रीय संगठन के रूप में बिम्सटेक की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the relevance of BIMSTEC as a regional organisation to fulfil India's strategic aspirations in the Indian Ocean Region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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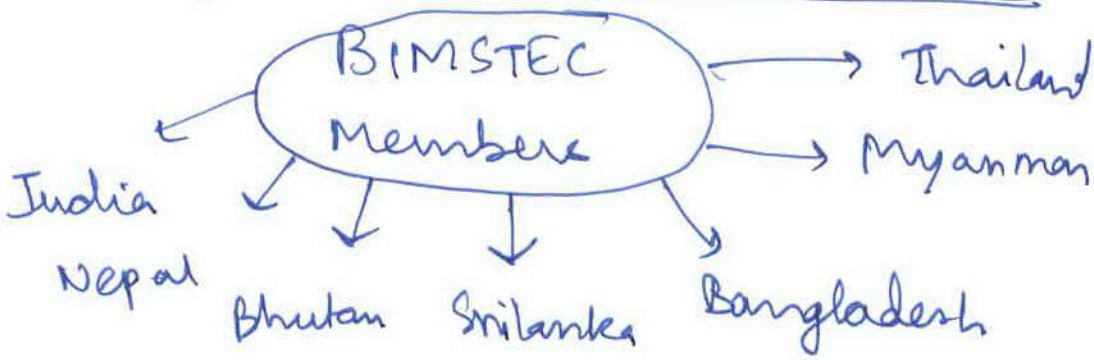
BIMSTEC envisages technical and multisectoral cooperation among the Bay of Bengal countries & is a vital part of India's Act East Policy



Fulfils India's aspirations in Indian Ocean

-i- counters China's String of Pearls via cooperation (Kyaukpyu, Hambantota ports, Chittagong etc)

-ii- Economic ties & connectivity & commerce

Eg IMT highway, BBIN, BCIM

iii- Acts as a bridge to ASEAN enhancing connectivity in Indo Pacific

iv- Cultural & Civilisational connect with South East

v- Important as SAARC is defunct

vi- Augments other initiatives Eg QUAD

Challenges
- → Rohingya Crisis
- → Slow implementation ('India Promises, China Delivers')
- → India seen as big brother bully by neighbours
- → Insecurity due to ↑ militarisation in region (Yuan Wang 5, Malabar)

For a 'Free Open & Inclusive Indo Pacific', BIMSTEC augments India's efforts to ensure 'Vasudheva Kutumbakam'. India needs to fast track implementation to counter China & make use of 'Gujral doctrine'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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www.visionias.in

10. वर्तमान समय में अपने निकटतम पड़ोसियों के साथ अपने संबंधों के संदर्भ में भारत के लिए गुजराल सिद्धांत की प्रासंगिकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the relevance of the Gujral Doctrine for India with regard to its relations with its immediate neighbours in the present times. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Gujral Doctrine encourages unilateral concessions by India in its neighbourhood to tame the criticism as a 'Big Brother'

Relevance

-i- Nepal & Bhutan wish to diversify their export basket away from India especially after economic blockades (Use Gujral doctrine to pacify)

-ii- Bangladesh is fast gaining closeness with China. India must extend concessions for leverage. Eg Land Boundary Agreement

-iii- Sri Lanka's deep economic crises requires economic

strategic support of India
Eg 2022 crisis

-iv. Rocket Afghanistan suffering under 'great games' and socioeconomic crises requires Gujral doctrine
Eg Salma Dam, libraries

-v- Relations w/ Pakistan can be improved
Eg Indus Water Treaty

Challenges
→ slow delivery & implementation
→ SAARC defunct
→ China's expansion in the region

For a neighbourhood 1st policy, India must extend 'Panchsheel' non interference & Gujral doctrine concessions

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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11. भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में "संसद के अधिकारियों" की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, उनके निष्पक्ष कामकाज के लिए संवैधानिक और वैधानिक प्रावधानों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Highlight the pivotal role of the "Officers of Parliament" in the Indian Parliamentary system. Also, discuss the constitutional and statutory provisions for their impartial functioning. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 'Officers of Parliament' play a pivotal role in the smooth functioning of the Indian Parliamentary System sustaining the world's largest democracy.

Role

-i- Smooth debate and deliberation

eg Secretarial staff enlists details for
→ Bill Discussion
→ Question Hour
→ Zero Hour

ii- Functioning of Committees is vital for sound decision making & offices of Parliament ensure this.

eg Speaker appoints Chairpersons

of committees. parliamentary secretaries facilitate meetings & experts presence

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii- Custodian of all Parliamentary documents, historical Bills, Acts and minutes of the debate
Eg Sansad TV, Lok Sabha website

iv- Leaders of both Houses ensure Parliamentary conduct along with Leader of Opposition with the help of secretarial officers

Their impartial functioning is a sine qua non for pro-people good governance

Provisions

-i- Part V of the Indian Constitution lays role and responsibility of Officers of Parliament.
Eg Art 52: President is an

integral part of Parliament

ii- Article 312 provides for All India Services
Eg Secretary to Lok Sabha has

iii- Article 311 gives safeguard that they will not be removed by an authority lower than the one appointing them

iv- Official Secrets Act requires them to maintain confidential records
Eg Secret sitting of Lok Sabha

v- Whistleblower Protection Act ensures their impartial functioning while ensuring accountability

vi- Conduct of Civil Servants Rules lays guidelines for efficient functioning

Challenges
- → Political influence
- → Nexus
- → Lack of Secretariat

The need of the hour is strengthening their position for a healthy democracy and developed country by 2047 (Panch Pran)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. वित्त आयोग भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद को संतुलित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। इस संदर्भ में, 15वें वित्त आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Finance Commission plays a crucial role in balancing fiscal federalism in India. In this context, examine the recommendations given by the 15th Finance Commission. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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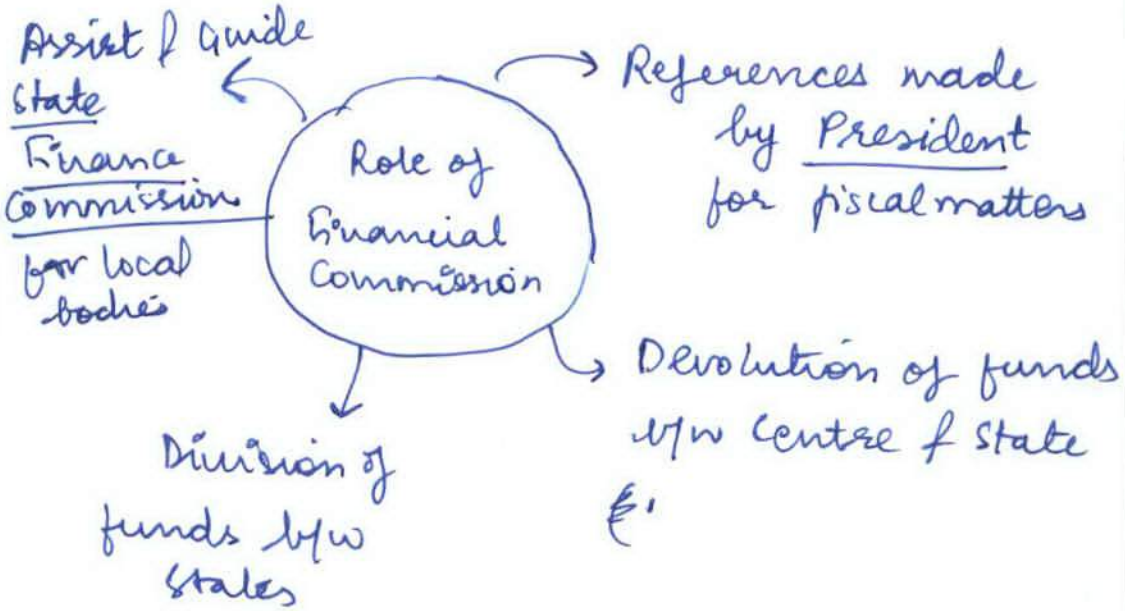
Finance commission (FC) constituted under Art 280 of the Indian constitution envisages federal balance in financial matters



Crucial role in fiscal federalism

-i- Devolution b/w Centre and State

Eg Reduced from 42% to 41% in 15th FC in light of J&K

-ii- 'Special Category States' which

receiver support

Eg debt relief

-iii- Equitable distribution based on area, population, forest cover

-iv- Cooperative federalism along with Competition as well

Eg Devolution based on tax efforts

-v- Recommendations for third tier of government ensuring their fiscal health

15th Finance Commission under N K Singh has given

→ Intermediary report (2020-21)

→ Five year report (2021-25)

-i- This has allowed 'agile' approach of Economic Survey in light of various crises

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

-ii- Population weightage, gradual shift from 1971 to 2011 census ensures
→ Rewarding South India's efforts
→ Accomodating North India's populous aspiration

-iii- Shift in 'forest cover' to 'forest & ecology' reflecting holistic approach
Eg Uttarakhand encouraged to roll out 'Gross Environmental Product'

-iv- Ease of Doing Business fostered with weightage for tax effort

-v- Area of states duly considered
Eg change in status of J&K reduced devolution size.

Limitations
→ Requires independent commission for appointment
→ GST compensation shortfall must be accounted for
↓
local bodies suffer low funds.

FC is the bulwark for Niti Aayog's 'Healthy States Progressive India'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या आदर्श आचार संहिता को वैधानिक समर्थन प्रदान करना भारत में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचनों में योगदान करेगा। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Critically assess whether according statutory backing to the Model Code of Conduct will contribute towards free and fair elections in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Free and fair elections are a sine qua non for a healthy democracy. Model Code of Conduct (MCC) plays a pivotal role in this regard.

case for Statutory backing

-i- Proper implementation will be ensured with legal backing

-ii- Punishments and penalties can be duly given in case of violation
Eg promoting of enmity b/w groups seen in Shaheen Bagh

-iii- Free and fair conduct during campaigning
Eg disqualifying star campaigners for hate speech

-iv- Curb menace of 'Revdi' culture of

· freebies

-v- Announcement of policies of major significance can be halted legally

-vi- Curbing electoral malpractices can be ensured

Eg ~~Ex~~ ~~exit~~ Taking voters to booths

-vii- Counter 'infodemic' on social media & fake claims in affidavit with penalties.

However this may not be effective as

-i- Judicial pendency of lower courts is above 4 cr and elections are time sensitive

~~ii~~

-ii- Difficult to track social media 'fake news' and chat groups (Diffused nature of information)

-iii- ECI is empowered to disqualify star campaigners (in case of Eg 2019 ruling party)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

-iv- ECI as a constitutional body has taken an enlightened approach of enforcing norms

Eg TN Seshan not succumbing to political pressure

-v- Exit Polls are stringently imposed

-vi- EVMs and VVPATs (PUCL v. UOI) ensure transparency & accountability

Need of the hour

→ 48 hour silence period should be on social media as well

→ Enhance powers of ECI
↳ secretarial staff
↳ Consolidated Fund of India

→ Create scope for → Fake News
→ Paid News

MCC has been effective & can be made better with enhancing independence of ECI. Even Law Commission has held MCC may not be statutory for India to be democratic vishwa guru

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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14. डिजिटल क्रांति के कारण बाजार में आए व्यवधान ने डिजिटल अर्थव्यवस्था में निष्पक्ष प्रतिस्पर्धा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए नवीकृत फोकस और परिप्रेक्ष्य को आवश्यक बना दिया है। इस आलोक में, भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) में सुधार की आवश्यकता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The market disruption caused by digital revolution warrants renewed focus and perspective to ensure fair competition in the digital economy. In this light, discuss the need to revamp the Competition Commission of India (CCI). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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21st century is fast becoming synonymous as the 'Digital Age' sparking a Digital Revolution in the backdrop of 'Industrial Revolution 4.0'

This puts focus on free and fair competition in digital economy as:-

-i- e-commerce is blooming
Eg 3rd largest fintech startups in India

-ii- New concern for 'attention economy' where algorithms blur line b/w profit & privacy

-iii- Use of social media for businesses is now imperative for advertising
eg Instagram, Facebook

This creates a need for revamp of CCI

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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-i- Encourage democratic access
Eg Ministry of Commerce's ONDC platform

-ii- Bid for 'Open Source Codes' for equitable access to smaller players (Reduce barriers to entry)
Eg Android used by Xiomi

-iii- 'Creative Destruction' underway due to digital revolution
Eg McKinsey predicts 80% jobs are under threat from AI

-iv- Ethical use of Big data analytics by economic platforms
Eg Subversion of democracy in Cambridge Analytica case

-v- Need for specialized domain knowledge in bureaucracy

to understand emerging concerns like BEPS, Round tripping, Money laundering

Eg NEST branch in MEA

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

However challenges in CCI include :-

-i- Structural bottlenecks due to bureaucratic inertia

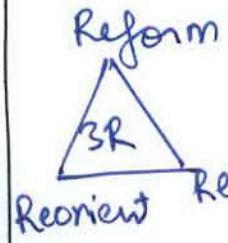
-ii- Reactive rather than proactive approach

-iii- Jurisdictional overlap

Eg FCRA

-iv- High pendency in NCLAT of cases disproportionately impacts MSMEs.

Need of the hour is to



→ our approach to policy making, especially CCI to ensure a $5 trillion knowledge economy

15. भारत में एक प्रभावी व्हिसल-ब्लोइंग तंत्र और साथ ही यह सुनिश्चित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है कि सार्वजनिक और निजी दोनों क्षेत्रों में व्हिसल-ब्लोअर्स की सुरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक सुरक्षा उपाय किए जाएं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There is an urgent need for effective whistle-blowing mechanisms and ensuring that necessary safeguards for the protection of whistle-blowers are established in both public and private spheres in India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Whistleblowing is the act of revealing internal malpractices by coming forward with relevant facts. It ensures accountability of those in power.

Need for effective whistleblowing mechanisms :

- i- Rising nexus of politicians, bureaucrats, businesses highlighted by NN Vohra Committee

- ii- 'Too Big to fail' firms use ill methods
  Eg Facebook Whistleblower Vaughen on how they use personal data

- iii- Globalization has spread the repurcussions across borders for

- MNCs

Eg : Kill Switch mechanism of uber to delete all data

-iv- Bureaucratic corruption is revealed

Eg IES Satyendra Dubey revealed NHAI nai practices

-v- Rise in no. of economic fugitives

Eg Nirav modi misused loopholes

-vi- Rising no. of scams having wide implications

Eg 2G spectrum, Pegasus snooping

Need for Necessary safeguards :-

I in Public Sphere

-i- To ensure safety of Right to life, liberty & property

Eg murder of Gauri Lankesh at her residence

-ii- Ensure public trust in institutions

Eg Reallocation of Coal after Coal Gate scam

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

-iii- To create a safe ecosystem for others to come forward.

II in Private Sphere

-i- Tacit acceptance of malpractices makes the system rotten from inside.

Eg IAS Sanjay Popli

-ii- Would encourage the wrongdoers to continue

-iii- Give confidence to whistleblower w.r.t safeguards

Eg Whistleblower Protection Act

-iv- Reduce fake complaints

Eg CVC does not allow anonymity

Thus whistleblowers are the agents of change and the 'eyes & ears of civil society'. Their protection is a litmus test for good governance

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, इनकी कमियों को दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए सुधारों की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
State the reasons behind the poor performance of cooperatives in India. Also, discuss the reforms undertaken by the government to overcome the shortcomings. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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97th Constitutional Amendment Act 2011 gave constitutional status to cooperatives fulfilling the Gandhian dream of 'Sarvodaya'.

Article 43 B (DPSP) ← Constitutional Provisions → 97th CAA

↓

Article 19(1)(c) Fundamental Right

Reasons for poor performance

-i- North-South divide : lack of cooperative culture in North India in comparison to South creates impediments.

-ii- State owned cooperatives display lower efficiency compared to private

limited ability

-iii- Failure to take off beyond dairy sector Eg Amul

-iv- Politics of vote bank keeps people internally divided
Eg class / caste cooperatives in UP

-v- Low efficiency of microfinancing
Eg MUDRA has not made in roads

-vi- Competition from Corporates in an 'LPG' India.

Government initiatives

-i- SHG - Bank linkage Program to ensure proper disbursal of funds.

-ii- Promotion of 'Cluster based approach' in Agricultural Schemes
Eg Custom Hiring Centres

-iii- Strengthening position of women

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Eg PM Narishakti se Samvaad in Covid

-iv- Microfinancing initiatives
Eg Jan Dhan, MUDRA

-v- Inclusive & Participatory approach
Eg Milk cooperatives consulted before RCEP

-vi- Sugarcane cooperatives supported via FRP, SAP

Good Results of Cooperatives

→ SHG loan repayment rate of 97% better than cooperatives

→ Farmer Producer Organisations use 'Farmer Connect Portal' for APEDA exports

↓ Better financial health
Eg Lijjat papad started w/ Rs 80, now Rs 1600 turnover

↓ India largest milk producer globally. (50% by small players)

Cooperatives are the lifeblood of a diverse, agro, populous economy & will play an integral role for 'New India @ 75'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. सार्वजनिक-निजी भागीदारी मॉडल का यदि उचित तरीके से दोहन किया जाए, तो इसमें भारत की स्वास्थ्य देखभाल प्रणाली में विद्यमान अंतराल को पाटने की क्षमता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Public-Private Partnership model, if harnessed properly, has the potential to bridge the gaps in India's healthcare system. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों के इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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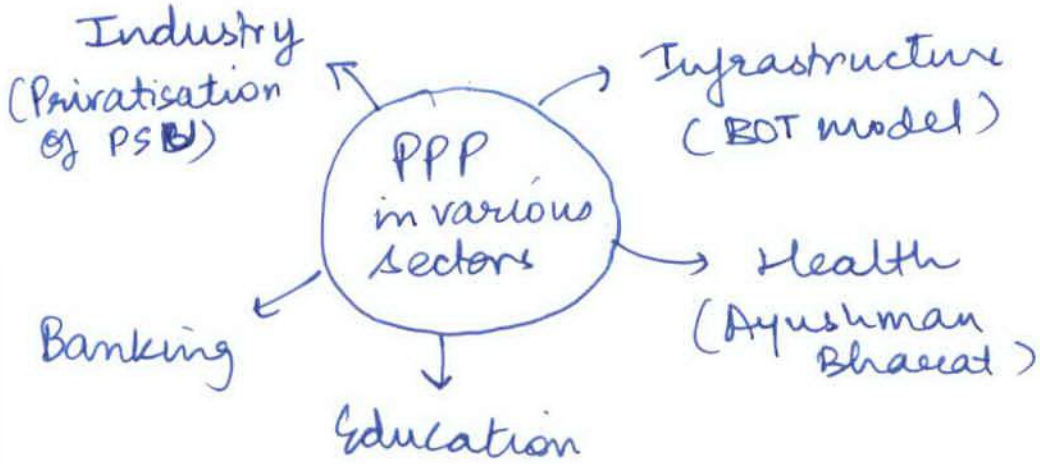
"Minimum Government and Maximum Governance" motto requires amalgamation of public sector's welfare & private sector's efficiency

PPP model is thus the golden mean.



Role in India's healthcare

-i- Dire state of Primary Health Centres can be improved
Eg 25% do not meet min. 4 bed criteria

-ii- Address expertise needed in Non Communicable Diseases

· Eg they account for 60% deaths

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii - Emerging virus strains requires genomic research & fast vaccine delivery
Eg SII's Covaxin

iv - PPP can ensure cost friendly approach
Eg 60% out of pocket expenditure on health

v - It can augment the spread of health insurance
Eg currently 1% - well below BRICS average

vi Foster Secondary & Tertiary health care
(as under Jan Arogya Mission - Ayushman Bharat)

However there are concerns with the PPP model

i - Ensuring privacy of patients is threatened. Eg NHRC

gives Patient Charter of Rights

ii- Accessibility of poor may be threatened without sufficient subsidies

Eg Meager 1-2 % of GDP spent on health

iii- Affordability can become a challenge.

Eg Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi helps those with rare/orphan diseases (PPP may reduce this)

iv- Other successful models exist

Eg : Mohalla Clinics - Delhi Model

Decentralised governance - Kerala Model

Mobile Health Vans - Brazil Model

The need of the hour is to retain welfarist approach for A. Sen's capability development, yet augment private sector's support to achieve SDG 3 - Health & Alma Ata Declaration

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

18. यद्यपि नई शिक्षा नीति अपने साथ एक प्रशंसनीय दृष्टिकोण लेकर आई है, इसकी सफलता सरकार की अन्य नीतिगत पहलों के साथ प्रभावी ढंग से एकीकृत होने की इसकी क्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Although the New Education Policy brings with itself a commendable vision, its success will depend on its ability to effectively integrate with the government's other policy initiatives. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Dr K Kasturirangan Committee 2020 recommended a 'New Education Policy' (NEP) in 2020, after the last policy in 1986

Commendable Vision

-i- 5+3+3+4 model now includes those in age 3-6 years fulfilling DPSP Art 45

-ii- Introducing Coding from class 6th now helps address challenges of Industrial Revolution 4.0

-iii- Mother Tongue for junior primary classes fulfils constitutional commitment (Art 350A) in line of Gandhiji's Wardha scheme

-iv- Gender Inclusion Fund to enhance gender equality in primary & higher education

-v- Higher Education : Gross Enrollment Ratio to be doubled by 2035 (25% to 50%)

-vi- Enhance contribution as % of GDP from 3% to 6% to usher in knowledge economy

-vii- Ensure teacher training

-ix- Vocational learning for students encouraged

Challenges for integration with other policies

-i- Needs to mention the 'Quality Gap' in education

Eg SARTHAQ scheme, NIPUN Bharat for foundational literacy & numeracy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii- Teacher Vacancies must be addressed
Eg over 9000 in government schools

iii- Gender aspect needs more focus
→ to achieve 'Panch Pran' Gender equality
→ 80% of 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' spent on advertisements (can spend on sanitary napkins)

iv- Inculcating spirit of scientific inquiry for
→ Atal Innovation Mission
→ 'Anusandhan' in economy
→ Fundamental duty Art 51A

v- Skill gap w/ vocational training to augment
→ Skill India Mission
→ Delhi Skills University

Consolidation & effective integration can fulfil our dream of 'New India @ 75' because 'Classrooms of today reflect our destiny of tomorrow' - Mahatma Gandhi

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क फॉर प्रॉस्पेरिटी (IPEF) हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को वैश्विक आर्थिक विकास का इंजन बनाने की सामूहिक इच्छा से उत्पन्न हुआ है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में भारत की चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF) is born from a collective desire to make the Indo-Pacific region an engine of global economic growth. Comment. Also, discuss India's concerns in this context. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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As the theatre of geopolitics shifts to the Indo Pacific region, it acquires significance for collective economic prosperity

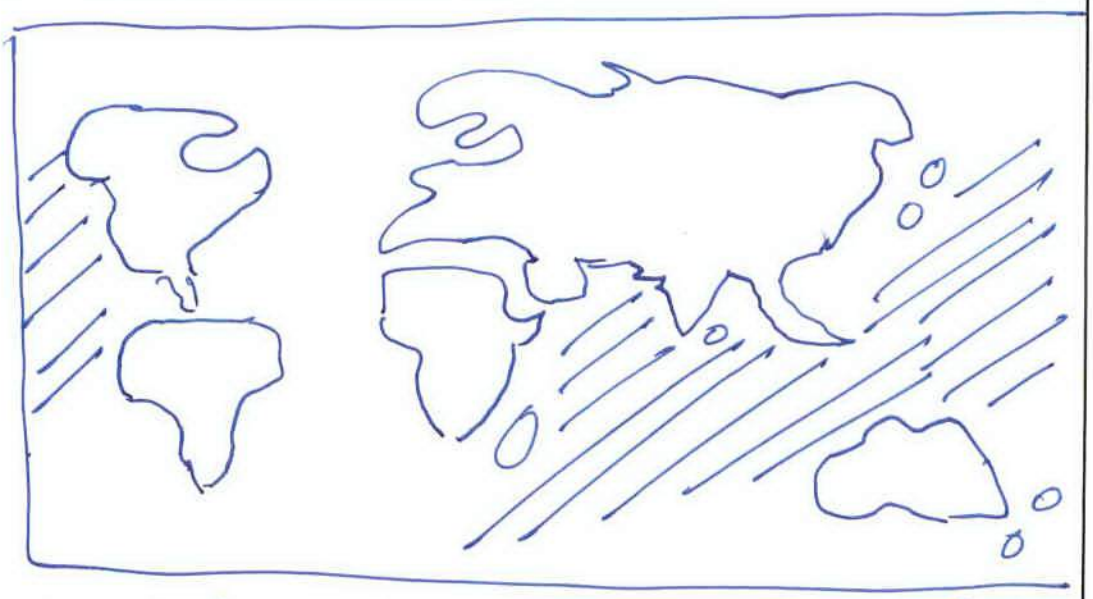

Fig: Shaded region represence Indo Pacific ie the Confluence of Two Seas

Indo Pacific Economic Framework of Prosperity (IPEF) reflects

-i- The need to protect key channels of transport and communication

for free and fair trade
Eg Malacca Strait, Sabang strait, Strait of Hormuz.

ii- Economic powerhouses are present in this region
→ USA, Japan, Australia
→ BRICS emerging market economies of China, India, Russia
→ ASEAN grouping
IPEF ensures a collaborative approach among these via dialogue

iii- Chequebook Diplomacy in China's BRI traps credit starved and cash strapped nations by giving teaser loans. Eg Hambantota Port

iv- Pastures of great games can disrupt geoeconomic stability of world
Eg Taiwan's importance as a semiconductor supplier

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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-v- Predatory hegemony of China is creating implications for other smaller nations in

→ South China Sea (Paracel & spratly

→ East China Sea (Senkaku)

→ Indian Ocean (string of pearls)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's concerns

(1) Yuan Wang 5 in Sri Lanka a threat as 75% shipments cross Colombo

(2) Debt trap diplomacy in Africa threatens Asia Africa Growth Corridor & BIMSTEC

(3) 80% of India's crude oil from Gulf (issue of piracy)

(4) India's location at centre gives responsibility eg SAGAR approach

India's backyard in this region requires stability. IPEF ensures economic dialogue at the high table of diplomacy. It must adopt Indias approach of 'Vasudhera Kutumbukam' for fairness in world order.

10. विस्तृत होते डिजिटल स्पेस और नई एवं उभरती सामरिक प्रौद्योगिकियों की जटिलताओं के बीच भारत को अपनी तकनीकी-कूटनीति (टेक्नो-डिप्लोमेसी) को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्राथमिकता वाले क्षेत्रों की पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs to identify the priority areas to further its techno-diplomacy amidst the complexities of expanding digital space and New and Emerging Strategic Technologies. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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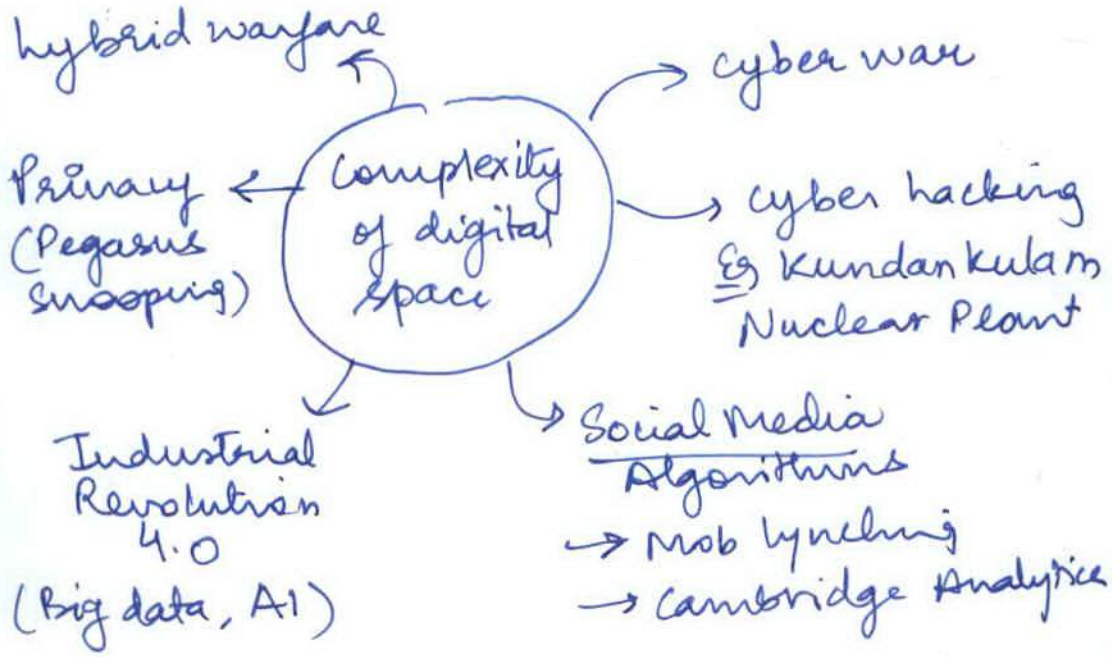
21st century is marred with complex challenges with ushering in of digital space. In this light MEA has created 'New & Emerging Strategic Technology' (NEST) division.



Priority Areas for techno diplomacy

-1- Security : With emergence of internal and external security threats, technology is sine qua non

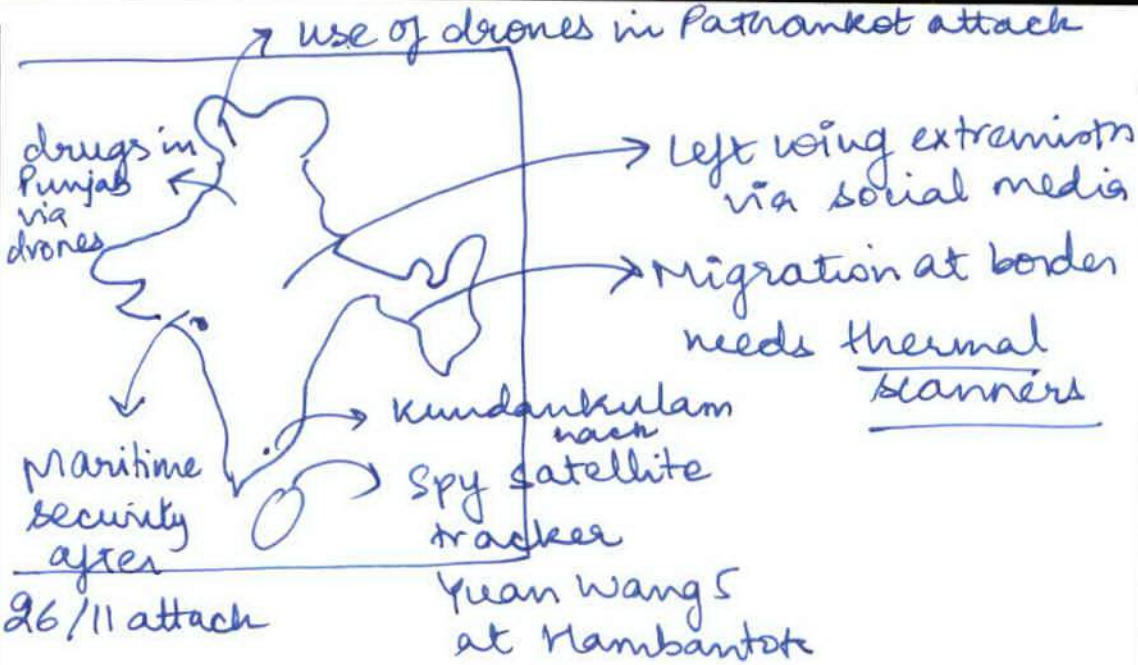


Fig: Indian Map showing relevance of technodiplomacy in digital progress

-ii- Socioeconomic development

Eg Mckinsey shows over 60% jobs under threat due to AI

Eg Attention economy exploited

-iii- Privacy (a fundament right as per Puttaswamy Case 2015) under threat with

→ Profiling of citizens

→ Snooping (Pegasus)

→ Data localisation (refusal by Mastercard)

-iv- Political Stability : Democracy of the oldest Democracy (US) under

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Threat by Cambridge Analytica

Indian elections : Over 60% first time voters engaged via digital spaces

Issues → Paid News
→ Fake News

Misinformation

-v- 'Infodemic' coined by WHO chief scientist due to creating concern for health security

Misinformation

Disinformation

Overinformation

-vi- Extremism Eg Indoctrination by ISIS on Facebook or

Eg Environmental extremism.

Mental health challenges

Role of techno diplomacy

→ Productive deliberation
Eg Rejecting G20 Osaka Track

→ Ensure benefits for Global South Eg WTO IPR exception for COVID vaccine

→ Ethical governance
Eg India enforcing chief compliance officer for Twitter

Techno Diplomacy will play a crucial role in India's bid to become 'Vishwa Guru'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 787456

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : ISHITA KISHORE

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

28 AUG 22

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre DELHI
RAJINDER NAGAR
BHAI JOGA SINGH SCHOOL

Gauri
निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका (क्यू.सी.ए.) संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2219)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन** घंटे Time Allowed: **Three** Hours	अधिकतम अंक: **250** Maximum Marks: **250**

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. राजकोषीय नीति आय असमानता को कम करने के साथ-साथ सबसे निर्धन और अभावग्रस्त लोगों को देश की विकास यात्रा का हिस्सा बनाने के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण साधन हो सकती है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Fiscal policy can be a key tool to reduce income inequality as well as make the poorest and the downtrodden a part of the country's growth story. Discuss in the context of India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

"Growth without inclusion is meaningless, Inclusion without growth is unsustainable".

This gives a pivotal role to fiscal policy in ensuring balanced development.

It can reduce income inequality

i- Welfare expenditure in budget
eg ₹ 2 lakh crore food subsidy

ii- Progressive taxation ensures equity
eg different slabs as per income

iii- Social Security measures
eg Health schemes like Ayushman Bharat

iv- Crisis management
eg: Atmanirbhar Bharat Garib Kalyan Yojna in COVID

-v- Ensure needs of informal sectors
Eg PM Svanidhi for street vendors

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Include poorest & downtrodden

- Agricultural subsidies
  Eg 85% are small & marginal farmers as per Agri Census 2015-16
- Tribals
  Eg Stand up India, GOAL
- Minorities
  Ustaad scheme
- Women
  Matru Vandana Yojna
- Old Age
  PM Vayoshri Yojna

The need of the hour is to

-i- Increase Women LFPR (23%) for growth (McKinsey holds it can ↑ GDP by 60%)

-ii- Skill Development

-iii- Help Manufacturing sector take off for labour intensive growth
Eg PLI scheme.

This can ensure 'Atmanirbharta' & a developed country by 2047 (Panch Pran) w/ gender equality & inclusivity using fiscal policy measures

2. भूमि अभिलेखों का डिजिटलीकरण करना भूमि सुधार सुनिश्चित करने के साथ-साथ भारतीय न्यायपालिका पर बोझ को कम करने में भी काफी सहायक होगा। विस्तारपूर्वक समझाइए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में किए गए उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Digitizing land records will go a long way in ensuring land reforms as well as lessening the burden on the Indian Judiciary. Elaborate. Also, state the measures taken in this context. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Land Records play a central role in ensuring productivity and socio-economic progress.

Advantages of digitising land records

-i- Easy transfer of land

ii- Usher in unfulfilled goal of land reforms

land ceiling

ownership — tenancy

iii- Use of cutting edge technology

Eg Blockchain

iv- Better beneficiary communication

Eg Digitized list of owners in case of weather vagaries are easily contacted

-v- Lower burden on lower judiciary
Eg over 4 crore pendency as per Judicial data grid

-vi- Ease process of dispute resolution

Concerns
- → Lack of EQ in digital devices
- → Women inclusivity unaddressed (Own only 12% land titles)
- → Long standing disputes are complex

Initiatives and measures

-i- PM SWAMITVA scheme for streamling data on land records

-ii- Bottom up approach by giving centrality to Gram Sabha

-iii- Use of AI by Andhra Pradesh

-iv- Use of satellites Eg: Bhuvan, Gagan

-v- State schemes. Eg Bhoomi in Karnataka

Land ownership can not only reduce judicial cases but empower millions in a 'New India @ 75' (Niti Aayog)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. ऐसा भी कहा जाता है कि अधिकांशतः नॉन-मेरिट सब्सिडी के लिए निधि (फंड) उपलब्ध कराने वाली प्रतिस्पर्धी राजनीति, भारत में कुछ राज्यों को गंभीर राजकोषीय संकट के कगार पर धकेल रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में सब्सिडी व्यवस्था को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It has been pointed out that competitive politics to fund mostly non-merit subsidies is pushing a few states in India to the brink of a deep fiscal crisis. In this context, discuss the need to rationalise the subsidy regime in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Competitive and vote bank politics lead to populism in decision making of subsidies which is financially unsustainable.

Non Merit Subsidies

-i- Create problem of 'Moral hazard'
Eg Voters expect freebies

-ii- Create concerns for 'Revdi Culture' prior to elections
Eg recently ~~tax~~ analysed by ECI

-iii- 'Adverse Selection' in choosing beneficiaries

-iv- Loan waivers transfers burdens to the income ~~tax~~ paya

However some subsidies are essential for capability development (Amartya Sen)

- Education
- Health
- Skills
- Social Assistance

Yet there is a need to rationalize this

i- Containing corruption is essential for the goal of '5 trillion $ economy'

ii- Deep fiscal crisis of states
Eg only 2 states don't have fiscal deficit

iii- Weak fiscal room in light of crisis
Eg seen in COVID-19

iv- Culture of demanding grants under Finance commission
Eg Bihar fights for 'Special Category Status'

To fulfil 'Panch Pran', competitive politics must end on fiscal allocation for a developed India by 2047.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

4. सूक्ष्म-सिंचाई में कृषि को एक लाभदायक और टिकाऊ उद्यम में परिवर्तित करने की वृहद् क्षमता है। दिए गए कथन की प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Micro-irrigation has tremendous potential in transforming farming into a profitable and sustainable venture. Discuss the given statement in the context of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिएँ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

As per CGWA, over 25% districts in India are water stressed. This makes microirrigation the need of the hour

Potential

-i- Precision Farming can reverse the overuse of water

-ii- Can help water stressed states
Eg Haryana

-iii- can reverse toxicity of groundwater
Eg BARC holds 16/25 districts in Punjab have high uranium

-iv- Enable natural recharge of aquifers & groundwater
Eg Mumbai is subsiding @ 20mm/yr due to empty water channels

-v- Can help other practices
Eg Fertigation

Micro Irrigation

- Profitable for
  - users (efficient use)
  - government (power subsidies)
- Sustainable for
  - Agriculture
  - Water insecurity

Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna

-i- Per Drop More Crop with micro irrigation techniques

-ii- Ensure 'Har Khet ko Pani' via equitable access

-iii- Complement efforts under Integrated Watershed Management Program

-iv- Crop alignment for water stressed areas eg BOLD Oasis (Bamboo for deserts)

-v- Shift focus from land productivity to water productivity

As a water crisis unfolds, PMKSY can ensure agricultural productivity & usher a $5 trillion economy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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5. भारत के विशाल संसाधनों और तकनीकी विशेषज्ञता को देखते हुए, यह जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभाव से निपटने में प्रशांत महासागर के लघु विकासशील द्वीपीय देशों (PSIDS) की सहायता करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Given its vast resources and technical expertise, India can play a key role in assisting the Pacific Small Island Developing States (PSIDS) in dealing with the impact of climate change. Analyse. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों, को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is being seen as a 'Net Security Provider' in the Indo Pacific region.

Assisting PSIDS w/ resources

i- India's demand for Global Climate Finance at international forum
eg $100 bn/yr in UNFCCC

ii- Support for principle of 'Loss & damage' for small islands

iii- Establishing historical responsibility of

developed countries in CBDR.

iv- Voice for Global South & PSIDS
Eg They receive only 1% of climate finance

India's technical expertise

i- Champion of Solar energy
Eg ISA project

ii- Disaster Resilience for small islands
Eg CDRI, SICOM, ENCORE

iii- Maritime expertise
Eg Indian Coast Guard's operation Olivia for biodiversity

iv- Samudrayaan Project can offer key insights

v- Vast coastal line (7500 KM) has made India introduce equipment driven approach. Eg use of plasma cutters in Cyclone Amphan

India is in top 10 of climate change Performance Index. Empowering PSIDS can ensure its goal of becoming 'Vishwa Guru' w/ 'One World' approach

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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6. हालिया "पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की आपदा प्रबंधन योजना (DMP-MoPR)" का उद्देश्य जमीनी स्तर पर आपदा प्रत्यास्थता विकसित करना है। इस संदर्भ में, इस योजना के निर्माण के लिए उत्तरदायी तर्क की विवेचना कीजिए और इसके प्रमुख घटकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

The recent "Disaster Management Plan of Ministry of Panchayati Raj (DMP–MoPR)" aims to develop disaster resilience at the grassroots level. In this context, discuss the rationale behind the formulation of the Plan and highlight its key components. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2nd ARC suggested the 'Principle of subsidiarity' i.e administrative devolution. This is important in Disaster Management

Resilience at grassroots level

i- First responders in case of crisis
eg First Aid in Cyclone Fani

ii- Community driven approach
eg use MP's Khatla Baithake to finalize SOP in disasters

iii- Better communication
→ Overcome language barrier
→ Psychological cooperation in evacuation
→ Trust in Gram Sabha

iv- Create grassroots ambassadors

Eg Ganga Prahari in Namami Gange Program

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Key Components of DMP- MoPR

- i- Establish clarity in roles and responsibility of Panchayati
- ii- Provisions to be made in State Finance Commission (Art 243 I) for disaster fund
- iii- Preventive and Curative guidelines
- iv- Region specific protocol instead of 'one size fits all'

  Eg cyclones on coast, heat waves in heartland

Areas of concern
- → low funds
- → skilling of human resource not done
- → leverage SHGs, ASHA workers not done

'Bottom up' approach can ensure a pro people good governance model with emerging disasters.

7. राज्य एवं गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा उभरती एवं विघटनकारी प्रौद्योगिकियों (EDT) के उपयोग से उत्पन्न आंतरिक सुरक्षा संबंधी निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the internal security implications emanating from the use of Emerging And Disruptive Technologies (EDT) by state and non-state actors. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently ministry of External Affairs created a 'NEST' division for New and emerging strategic threats from technologies.

Internal security implications from

I State Actors

-i- Emergence of fourth generation warfare using cyber capabilities
Eg Drones

-ii- Threat to critical infrastructure
Eg 2007 Estonia : public metros hacked by Russia (allegedly)

-iii- Space War emerging
Eg ASATs, ICBM

-iv- Hacking & Snooping
Eg Israel's Pegasus software

II Non State Actors

i- Hacking of critical infrastructure

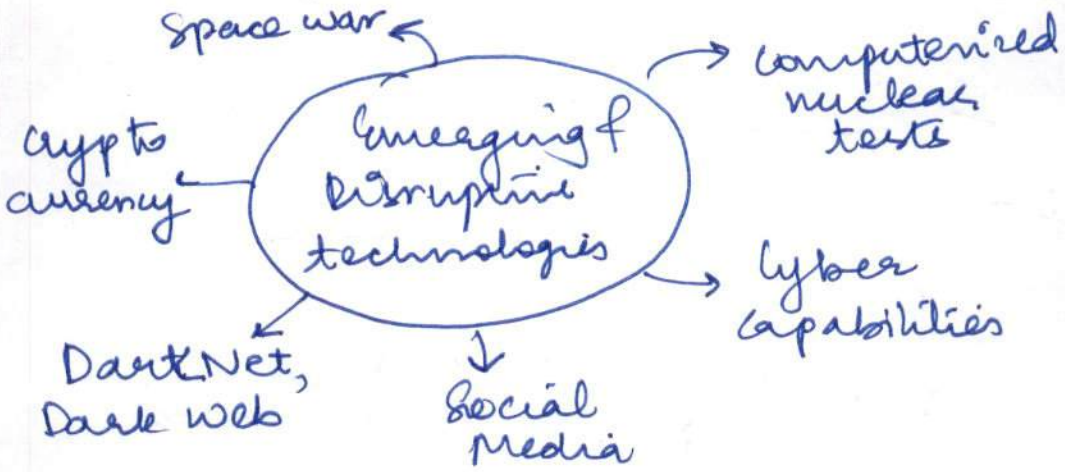
Eg Kundankulam

ii- 'Cognitive Warfare' via indoctrination

Eg lone wolf attack in France traced back to social media

iii- Diffused nature of threats due to hybrid militants

iv- Data encryption norms make it difficult to trace



This makes 21st century challenges complex. To ensure its security, India has to relentlessly upgrade its bureaucracy with Industrial Revolution 4.0 norms

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. अपने रक्षा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने में भारत द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Identify the impediments faced by India in boosting its defence exports. Also, discuss the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India is upgrading its defence industry and expanding its exports globally to accomplish 'Make in India'

Impediments

i- Presence of large global players
Eg US, Israel, Russia

ii- India 2nd largest importer
Eg SIPRI data

iii- low progress in large defense products
Eg Iron dome of Israel, THAAD US, S400 - Russia

iv- low budget for research
Eg less than 1% of GDP

v- Civilisational values of 'Ahimsa' sways public opinion against it

Steps taken by govt

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- i- Defence industry corridors set up
  Eg UP, Tamil Nadu
- ii- Enhancing bilateral ties with importers
  Eg USA
- iii- Capturing the market of small nations
  Eg Philippines
- iv- Fiscal support via govt schemes
  Eg Ending Ordnance Factory Boards w/ privatisation
- v- Increasing budget of research
  Eg DRDO
- vi- Accomplishing indigenous technology
  Eg Tejas light combat aircrafts

Need to
- → Increase research expenditure
- → Build ability for maintenance and repair.

This can reduce current A/c deficit and also ensure India's security

9. अंतरिक्ष मलबे से जुड़े विविध मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस खतरे से निपटने के लिए हाल के दिनों में की गई पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Discuss the multiple issues associated with space debris. Also, state the initiatives taken in recent times to tackle this menace. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Space debris the waste particles in orbits due to anthropological space missions.

Issues

-i- Creates risk of collision on important satellites, especially in Low Earth Orbit

-ii- Unknown consequences due to lack of research & theories

-iii- Creates concern for future space missions & their launch

-iv- Geopolitical competition w/ 'Space Wars'
Eg New Tiangong space station of China.

Initiatives

i- Artemis Accords for moon mention concern for space debris

ii- Private firms working on resolution
Eg Elon Musk's Space X

iii- Indian initiative by ISRO to clear up debris in subsequent missions

iv- NASA - Galileo tie up for reducing debris

Challenges
- → Lack of universal agreement
- → Lack of consensus
- → No authority for adherence

Space is a 'global common' that must be inclusive of all stakeholders for the 'giant leap of humankind'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

10. भारत में ओपन नेटवर्क फॉर डिजिटल कॉमर्स (ONDC) को अपनाने से उपभोक्ताओं के लिए ई-कॉमर्स के अधिक समावेशी और सुलभ बनने की संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The adoption of Open Network for Digital Commerce (ONDC) in India is expected to make e-commerce more inclusive and accessible for consumers. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Ministry of Commerce initiative for ONDC seeks to democratise ecommerce by reducing the barriers to entry for smaller players.

E-commerce needs inclusivity

-i- Dominated by few large players creating oligopolic tendencies
Eg Walmart buying Flipkart

ii- Lack of 'open source' codes
Eg Apple's iOS

iii - Exploitative practices for platform workers
Eg Blinkit 10 min delivery

iv - Encourage MSMEs to participate in Digital India mission
Eg Ease of Doing Business

v- Propel startup culture
Eg PwC shows barriers to ecommerce in fintech

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Accessibility for consumers:

i- Algorithms induce bias
Eg Social media sale

ii- Players sell own products
Eg Highlighted by competition Commission in case of Amazon

iii- Reducing choice

iv- Local content requirement can fuel 'Make in India'

ONDC makes ecommerce a level playing field. As per Mckinsey 30% (by 2030) sales will be online ~~Need~~ making it important.

Need to → Increase R&D expenditure (0.7% of GDP)
↓ online portals
→ PPP collaborations

Eg: Samadhan for MSMEs

11. यद्यपि, हाल ही में "क्षतिकारक" सरकारी मत्स्यन सब्सिडी को रोकने के लिए डब्ल्यू. टी. ओ. के मंच पर एक समझौते पर सहमति बनी है, तथापि, भारत द्वारा उठाई गई कुछ चिंताओं से पता चलता है कि इस मामले में और अधिक वार्ता किए जाने की आवश्यकता होगी। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
While an agreement was recently reached at the WTO on a deal to curb "harmful" government fisheries subsidies, certain concerns raised by India suggests that the matter will require further negotiations. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WTO was established in 1995 with the Uruguay Round. There have been disagreements b/w the Global North and Global South (Doha Round 2001) and fisheries is one such area of confrontation.

Recent WTO deal in light of :-

-i- Against unsustainable climatic practices
Eg Bottom trawling in Palk Bay

-ii- High levels of pollutants found in marine products
Eg Mercury levels (Minamata Convention highlights this)

iii- Impact on biodiversity in marine
Eg IPBES shows one million species under threat of extinction

-iv- Carbon Footprint : The emissions of polluting ships / boats releases GHG Eg Sulphur

-v- Government subsidies distort not just the international market but create policy bias for unsustainable practices

Eg India's Matsya Sampada Yojna

-vi- 'One Health' approach of WTO says that health of animals, humans & ecosystem are inextricably linked & poor fishery practices threaten this

India's Stand

-i- Phytosanitary guidelines are just 'Non Tariff measures' that are unfavourable for developing countries

-ii- Perpetuates the gap b/w Global North and South

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

iii- Welfare approach requires them to cater for the lives and livelihoods of poor coastal population

Eg Poverty 22% in India (Tendulkar Committee)

iv- Income Support does not mean trade distortion

-v- International boundaries under UNCLOS must be adhered to in humane way

Eg Italian Marines Case

-vi- Bilateral solutions should be found for disputes as its an internal matter

Eg Between India & Sri Lanka

Need of the hour
- → Adhere to Doha Principles
- → Nairobi Package like solution for fisheries
- → Inclusive & participatory approach

India, as a leader of global South must push for equitable deals to ensure 'Sarve Santu Nirmaya, Sarve Bhavantu Sukhin' → All happy & healthy

12. सड़क निर्माण क्षेत्रक में हाइब्रिड एन्यूटी मॉडल (HAM) से जुड़े लाभों के बावजूद, विभिन्न कारणों से इसमें रुचि कम हुई है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Despite the advantages that are associated with the hybrid annuity model (HAM) in the road construction sector, the interest in it has moderated due to various reasons. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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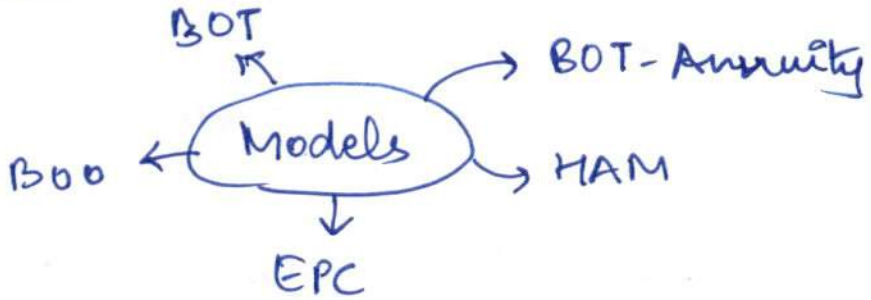
Public Private ~~Rate~~ Partnership in the road construction sector has led to record creation of 32 KM per day by India.



Advantages of Hybrid Annuity Model

-i- Unlocks finances of the private sector as

BOT Annuity + EPC = HAM

-ii- Golden Mean b/w two models

-iii- Ensures government support in project financing

eg (40% loan component)

-iii- Ensures private sector receives payments as annuity

-iv- Ultimate ownership lies with the govt as the asset is transferred

-v- Overcomes fallacies of EPC model wherein there was
→ No accountability
→ Financial hurdle (100% by private sector)

-vi- Overcomes BOT-Annuity fallacies by monetising successful projects

Challenges

-i- Public Sector Banks' poor financial health creates challenges for financial security
Eg High NPAs of 12% in PSB

-ii- Toll Collection has not been up to level of making agreed annuity

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- payments

iii- Poor Quality of construction

Eg Meerut highway caved in a day after inauguration

iv- Defaulting on loans further erodes health of waning PSBs

v- Bureaucratic inertia

Eg IES Satyendra Dubey was whistle blower of NHAI

vi- low Motivation of private sector due to ownership being transferred ultimately

Need of the hour
- → Enhance toll collection w/ RFID Eg FasTag
- → Open FDI 100% for construction sector for funds availability
- → Increase incentives for private sector

'Minimum Government, Max. Governance' in infrastructure is necessary for $5 trillion goal (Atanu Chakraborty Committee shows importance of PPP)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

13. मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. खरीद व्यवस्था न तो आर्थिक दृष्टि से और न ही कृषि-पारिस्थितिकी रूप से संधारणीय है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, मौजूदा एम. एस. पी. व्यवस्था में सुधार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले वैकल्पिक तरीकों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The existing MSP procurement regime is neither economically nor agro-ecologically sustainable. Elaborate. Also, evaluate the alternative approaches that can be adopted to improve the existing MSP regime. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India adopted the MSP system to enhance its food grain production after the global humiliation of PL 480 grains and address food insecurity

But the system is not

I. Economically Sustainable

-i- Burden on public exchequer
Eg ₹2 lakh cr. food subsidy
₹1 lakh cr fertilizer subsidy] Budget 2021

-ii- Demand for statutory backing only opens a pandora's box

-iii- Creates problem of 'Moral Hazard' as farmers know they will be reimbursed

-iv- International concerns at WTO due to amber box subsidies.

II Ecologically Sustainable

-i- Promotes water guzzling crops in water deficient areas (rain)

Eg Rice in Punjab
Sugarcane in Marathawada

-ii- Policy bias leads to exploitative use

Eg water table in Punjab reducing at 2m/yr

-iii- Human health under threat.

Eg BARC shows 16/25 Punjab districts have high uranium levels

-iv- Monocropping is promoted & excessive use of land to gain benefits Eg land degradation 30% in India

-v- Sidelining of healthy crops

Eg leguminous pulses

Alternate Approach

-i- For international compliance, move to blue box subsidies

Eg PM KISAN

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

-ii- For nutritional insecurity, use of diverse crops
Eg Millets

iii- Support crops based on suitability of rain
Eg high water productivity of Bihar

-iv- Sustainable farming practices
Eg Paramparagat Krishi Yojna, Zero Budget Natural Farming

-v- Soil regeneration via optimum use of fertilizers
Eg Currently NPK ratio 7:4:1 against 4:2:1 ideal

-vi- Mihir Shah Committees recomendations of → Blue Green Infrastructure
↳ Combining CWC & CGWA

This can go a long way in making agriculture, the mainstay of our economy, productive and sustainable

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

14. यह तर्क दिया जा रहा है कि भारत गोदामों में खाद्यान्नों की अधिकता से जूझ रहा है। भारत की मौजूदा बफर स्टॉक नीति को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
It is being argued that India is struggling with overflowing foodgrains in warehouses. Discuss the statement in view of the existing buffer stock policy of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Supreme Court recently highlighted the paradox of overflowing foodgrains rotting on one hand, and people not getting two square meals on the other.

Reasons for overflow

-i- Demand-Supply mismatch creates reason to store foodgrains

-ii- Control inflation of food items
Eg Recent Ukraine crisis shot up prices

-iii- Govt control on export policy

-iv- FCI procurement under MSP is unlimited

-v- Farmers shifting to foodgrains for benefits under MSP (Policy bias)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Existing buffer stock policy

Procurement → Transport → Storage
(Central Government)

Identification of beneficiaries → Allocation
(State Government)

-i- Government has the mandate of supplying foodgrains in every part of the country creating need for buffer stock with FCI

-ii- Variability in production requires godowns & warehouses

-iii- Variability in demand from states requires sound transport

-iv- Macroeconomic concerns
Eg CPI, WPI

-v- Statutory requirement under National Food Security Act

-vi- Stocking for crises Eg COVID 19

Problems

-i- Lack of sufficient godowns.

Eg Shanta Kumar Committee shows they are concentrated in North & West

-ii- Pilferage in packaging

Eg Jute Packaging Act

-iii- Corruption and red tape

-iv- Use of cold storage for limited purpose

Eg Bias for potatoes

Solutions

-i- Wadhwa Committee recommendations

→ Use SHGs / PRIs for managing Fair Price Shop

→ Digital Model of MP : GPS tracking SMS updates

-ii- Shanta Kumar Committee

→ Direct Benefit Transfers can save ₹ 30,000 cr / yr

→ Encourage crops like pulses, oil palm

Food security of a billion plus people needs to be ensured to become a developed country by 2047 (Panch Pran)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में, सरकार ने सभी पत्तनों (पोर्ट्स) को वर्ष 2047 तक स्वयं को 'मेगा पोर्ट्स' के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए एक मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने हेतु निर्देश दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, पत्तनों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और साथ ही, भारत की ब्लू इकॉनमी को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Recently, the government has asked all ports to prepare a master plan in order to become 'mega ports' by 2047. In light of this, discuss the challenges faced by ports and suggest remedial measures in order to propel India's blue economy. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

India has a coastline of 7500 KM.
13 ports handle over 65% of the shipments.

This creates challenges

-i- Delay in shipments due to overburdened ports
eg JNPT, Kandla

-ii- Congestion reduces the turn around time (TAT)
Eg: Singapore TAT 10 hours
India TAT 48 hours

-iii- Marine transport handles 80% of India's trade with the world by volume showing the amount of traffic

-iv- India's central position in Indian Ocean makes it a pitstop for

- Other Nations

-v- Maintenance, Repair, Operations (MRO) concentrated in South East Asia creating challenges for domestic vessels

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Remedial Measures

-i- Single Window Clearance for custom documents to reduce TAT
eg Turant Customs

-ii- Landlord-Port Model for higher efficiency eg Sagar Island

-iii- Creation of Mega Ports to manage traffic
Eg Wadhawan Port

-iv- Public Private Partnership for better management

-v- Introduce MRO in India

Fig: India's Ports

Other solutions & concerns

- Emergency crisis in Strait of Hormuz
- Introduce intermodality
  Eg RORO
- Collaborate internationally for maritime security
  Eg IORA (piracy)
- Ensure 'SAGAR' approach
  Eg Yuan Wang in Srilanka
- Malacca Dilemma

For a $5 trillion economy and 'Free and Open Indo Pacific', India must safeguard & upgrade its blue economy with 'Mega Ports' by 2047.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

16. आय और संपदा में असमानता कार्बन असमानता में परिवर्तित हो जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के लिए कार्बन असमानता को दूर करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे प्राप्त करने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

Inequality in income and wealth translates into carbon inequality. In this context, discuss the significance of addressing carbon inequality for India and suggest ways to achieve it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Carbon inequality is the inter country or intra country difference in footprint due to income and wealth inequality

Inter Country

Per capita Carbon emissions

USA : 17.6 tons/yr

India : 1.06 tons/yr

Intra Country

- Rural Urban divide
- Times Square uses electricity in 1 hr what Texas uses in a year

Addressing Carbon Inequality in India

-i- Urban-Rural divide is widening as congested, populated urban areas are

Urban Area
- Congested (Bangalore)
- Landfill (Ghazipur)
- Construction Concrete (Mumbai)
- Encroaching (Gurugram in Aravali)

-ii- Rich - Poor divide within urban areas

Eg Dharavi v/s South Mumbai

-iii- East - West contrast

Eg Jharkhand v/s Gujarat

-iv- Indigenous tribals also bear the brunt of emissions of climate change despite low footprint

Eg Sentinels displaced in Tsunami

-v- North East also suffers from carbon emissions of mainland

Eg deficient rainfall

-vi- Sectoral differences

Farmers face the consequences for industrial pollution

Remedies

-i- Short term

→ Awareness via youth organisations

Eg NCC, NSS, NYKS

→ Fast track renewable energy

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Eg 50% by 2030 under Panch Amrit

iii → Manage urban and industrial emissions
Eg GRAP of Delhi

→ Create carbon markets & limits
Eg Energy Conservation Bill 2022

ii- Long term

→ Adherence to Climate Change targets
Eg Glasgow COP 26

→ 'Oneness with Nature' propelled in students
Eg Eco Clubs

→ Address inequality
Eg 1% owns 40% wealth as per Oxfam

→ Monitor micro climate changes

→ Bridge Urban-Rural divide.

India has the unique responsibility to double leapfrog with growth as that is sustainable. Lowest p.c emissions & on track on Paris deal makes it the Climatic 'Vishwa Guru'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. भारत में पिछले एक दशक के दौरान भूस्खलन की बढ़ती और नियमित घटनाओं के बावजूद, विकास के प्रमुख प्रतिमानों (पैरडाइम) में कोई मुख्य संशोधन नहीं किया गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Despite increased and regular occurrences of landslides over the past decade in India, the dominant development paradigm has largely not been modified. Examine. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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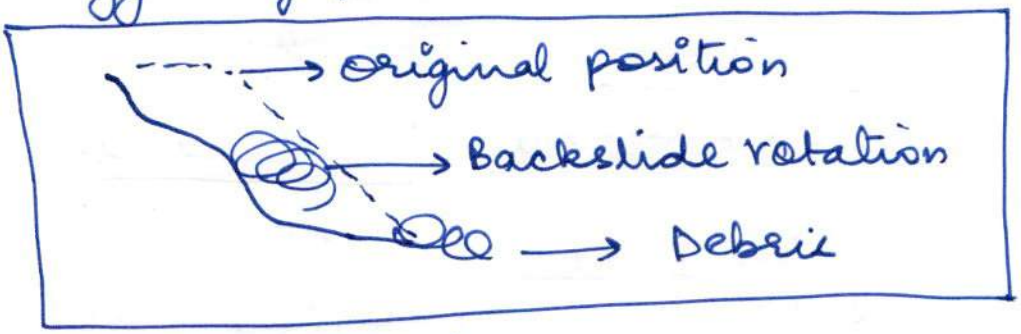
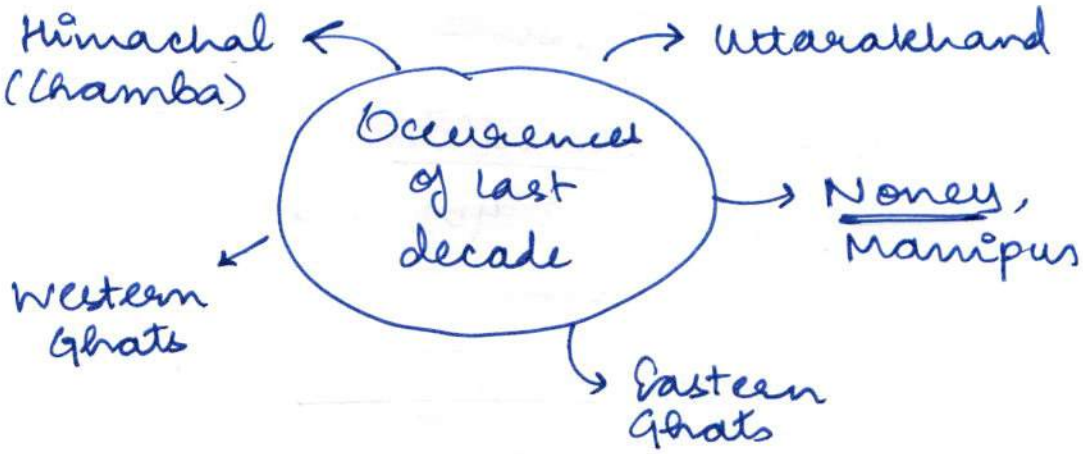
Landslides are the sudden downward movement along a slope due to a triggering factor



Eg : landslide



Lack of development paradigm

-i- Reactive rather than proactive approach

Eg Relief after Noney landslide

-ii- Lack of sufficient monitoring centres for landslides

-iii- Jurisdictional overlap

↳ IMD : Weather forecast
↳ State Agencies
↳ NDRF

Need coordination

-iv- Encroachment of hills with
→ deforestation
→ construction
makes zones fragile

-v- Lack of adherence to guidelines of committees
Eg Gadgil Committee said 64% area of Western Ghats are fragile
Yet we see Silver line projects etc

-vi- Sustainable development requires proper EIA
But no quorum for public consultation

Yet some initiatives include
-i- National framework
Eg NDMA guidelines

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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-ii- Land Zone Mapping

Eg 50% area above Earthquake zone III

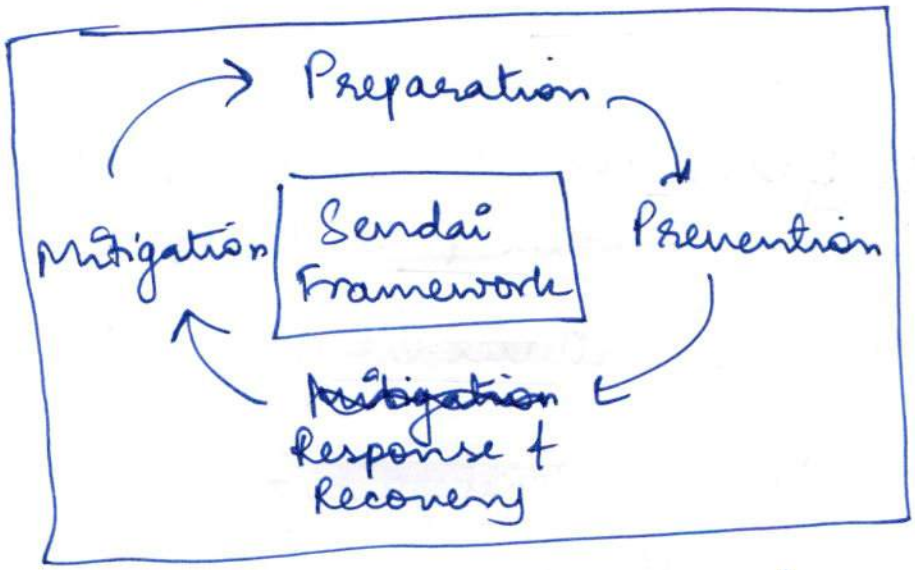
-iii- Communication channels

Eg use of VHF communication by NDRF

-iv- Equipment driven approach

Eg use of plasma cutters

Solutions
- → Reduce fear psychosis for cooperation
- → Use youth organisations Eg: NCC in COVID
- → Create landslide monitoring centres



Preventing hazards from becoming disaster can go a long way if victims are kept at the centre of pro-people good governance (2nd ARC) and sustainable development (SDG 11)

18. राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा हितों के साथ वैध सीमा-पार प्रवाह को संतुलित करने के लिए भारत को एक स्मार्ट सीमा प्रबंधन प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा प्रारंभ की गई पहलों को रेखांकित कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

India needs a smart border management system to balance legitimate cross border flows with national security interests. Discuss. Also, highlight the initiatives taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India's shared borders with its neighbours creates both internal and external security concerns.

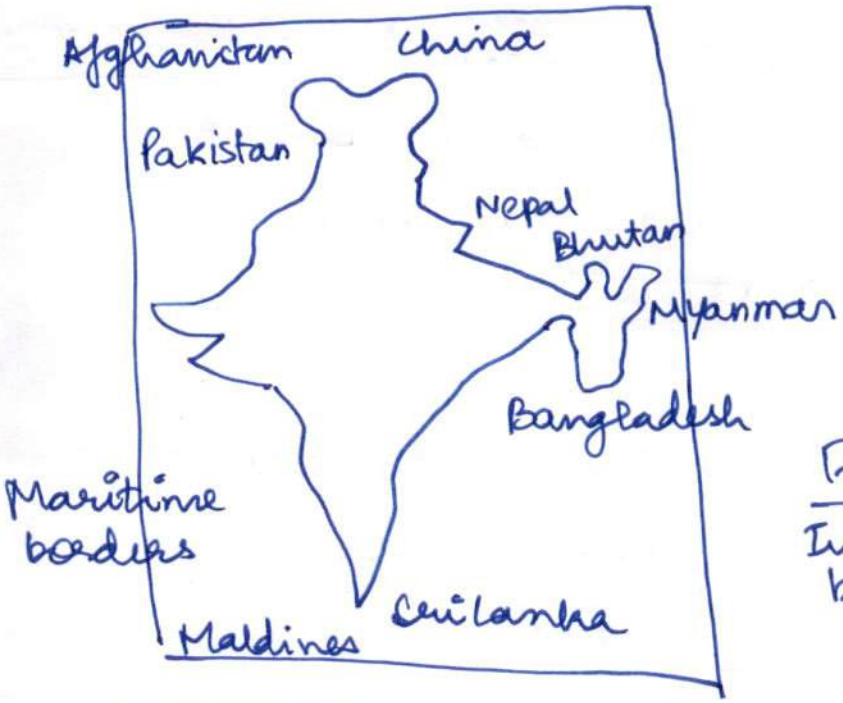

Fig: India's borders

Border Management system

I Legitimate cross border flows

i- Influx of immigrants creates concerns for

→ demographic changes
Eg Barak Valley

→ internal security
Eg extremism

→ community centric approach
Eg Chin community in Mizoram & Myanmar

→ Separatism
Eg Demand for greater Nagalim

-ii- India's position b/w the Golden triangle in ~~West~~ East & Golden Crescent in West creates scope for
→ drugs trafficking
→ arms trade
→ human trafficking

-iii- India's altruism to adjust refugees ~~creates~~ ~~crisis~~
Eg Rohingyas

II National Security Interests

-i- Cross border attack
Eg Uri, Pathankot 2016

-ii- Cross border confrontation
Eg Galwan Valley, Doklam

-iii- Separatism
eg Demand for Tamil Elam in Sri Lanka

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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-iv- Maritime security

Eg 26/11 Mumbai terror attack

-v- Hostile neighbourhood

Eg Proximity of Yuan Wang 5 in Srilanka to Kalpakkam nuclear plant

Initiatives by government

-i- BOLD-QIT : Quick Response Team for border management

Eg Bangladesh

-ii- Thermal Scanners

-iii- Use of drones & regulations

Eg DigiSky

-iv- Cyber specialist team

Eg NTRO

-v- 'SAGAR' approach for maritime security

-vi- Tri Services command in

Eg Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Way Forward
- → 'SMART' policing of open borders
- → Technology upgradation
- → Inter Agency Coordination

This can ensure India's security in neighbourhood for an 'India @ 75'

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. वैश्वीकरण और धन शोधन के बीच संबंध स्थापित करते हुए, इससे निपटने के लिए राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रारंभ की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Establishing linkages between globalisation and money laundering, discuss the initiatives taken at the national and international levels to combat it. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Globalisation has led to the inexorably integration of goods, capital, people. This has created concerns for transboundary money laundering.

Linkages

i- spread of MNCs has created concerns for BEPS : base erosion and profit sharing

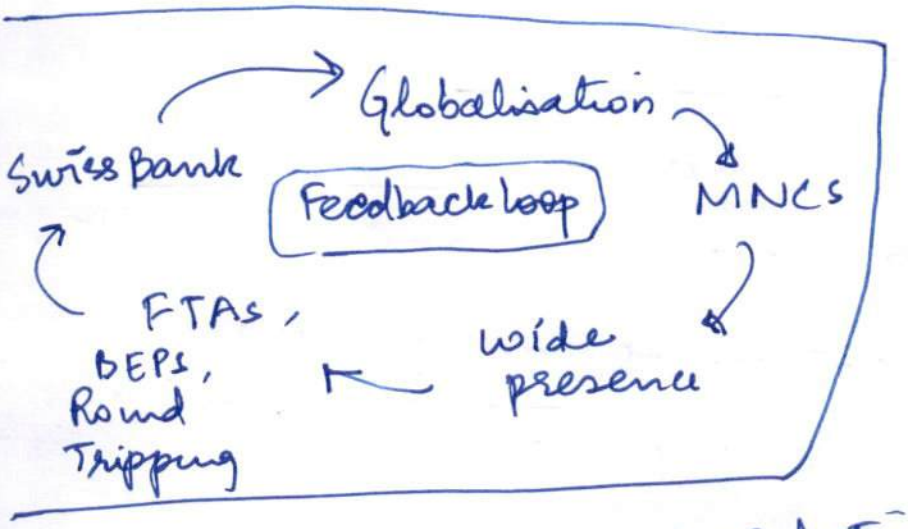
ii- Multiple branches across countries fuels Round tripping

iii- Presence of Free Trade Agreements are misused
Eg Mauritius - India

iv- Springing up of Shell companies show illegitimate transfer of funds

-v- Escape of serious economic offenders & fugitives abroad
eg Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi

-vi- Lack of international coordination



-vii- Lack of intercountry jurisdiction
eg Swiss Bank, Panama Papers

Initiatives

I International level

-i- creation of agencies to issue notices
eg INTERPOL

-ii- Regulation of MNCs overseas branches

-iii- creation of bodies to prevent terror financing eg FATF

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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II National Agreements

-i- Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements.
eg India - USA

-ii- Advance Pricing Agreements

-iii- Adherence to BASEL norms for global economic stability

-iv- creation of 'zero tax' slab to ensure paper trails

-v- Assigning national body to coordinate with Interpol
eg CBI

Yet areas of concern remain
→ Swiss Bank A/c
→ Small Island countries who welcome funds
→ Digital earnings
→ e-commerce (No brick & mortar)

To ensure economic security India must keep FTA conditionalities eg FATF compliance for a stable economic order.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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20. ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत को बाह्य अंतरिक्ष की प्रकृति के बारे में अपनी कुछ पुरानी धारणाओं की समीक्षा करने और नए वैश्विक मानदंडों के विकास में योगदान देने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, आर्टेमिस समझौते के संदर्भ में भारत के दृष्टिकोण का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)

There have been arguments that India needs to review some of its past assumptions about the nature of outer space and contribute to the development of new global norms. In this context, analyse India's stand in relation to the Artemis Accords. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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It is rightly held that outerspace is fast becoming new pastures for global great games. India must step up in light of this.

Review Past Assumptions

-i- Conventional warfare is being replaced by hybrid and 4th generation warfare

ii- India is looked up to as a 'Net Security Provider' to smaller nations
Eg in Indo Pacific

iii- End of cold war Era and the security umbrella of USSR

iv- 'Race to space' with economic colonisation of Mars, Moon
Eg Elon Musk's Space X.

India must contribute to global norms

-i- Display its potential as a player in multipolar world order

Eg Mission Shakti ASAT test

-ii- Ensure interests of Global South in international negotiations

-iii- With the third largest military, it requires upgradation of services

Eg Create Space Force like USA

-iv- Upgrade cyber capabilities

Eg NTRO

-v- Pursue multialignment for own national interest

Eg S400 despite CAATSA, ICBM

-vi- Fast track space Missions

Eg Gaganyaan, Chandrayaan

India's Stand on Artemis Accords

-i- The moon is a global common and must be inclusive of all

हाशीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ii - Great Powers cannot claim monopoly over international concerns

iii - China's independent space station Tiangong should not be used for adverse needs

iv - Private visits to space must have global approval
eg Jeff Bezos

v - Need for a
→ Non discriminatory
→ Universal
→ Verifiable
→ Inclusive
agreement.

India's approach of 'Vasudhev kutumbakam' sets the right path for Space competition. India must collaborate w/ like minded partners (eg Japan) for a safe and sustainable future for all.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK